The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6656.—Vol. XL. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th September, at her residence, 286, Pitt-street, Mrs. John Lobb, of a daughter.

On Friday, September 30th, at her residence, Norton-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. John Bradley, of a son.

On 5th October, at Derwent Cottage, Balmain, Mrs. Josiah Mullens, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. R. L. King, Charles Doust, of Windsor, to Emily Louisa, only daughter of the late W. H. Tyre, Esq. of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 17th September, at Auckland, New Zealand, aged 28, Henry Howard, youngest son of Samuel Peck, Esq., Hazelwood, Devon, England.

On Wednesday, 5th October, of rapid consumption, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Wright, of 34, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP EMEU, 1530 tons, 300 horse-power, DANIEL G. MUNRO, Esq., commander, will leave this port with Her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 14th of OCTOBER, at two o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

A CONVENTION has been recently concluded between H. H. the Viceroy and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which various changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements for the transit of passengers through Egypt; and for the future the Company's rates of passage-money and the transit fares through that country will be distinct and independent of each other.

The Company's rates will be for the sea passage only, and are as follows:—

To Southampton	£110
Gibraltar	110
Marseilles	105
Malta	100
Alexandria	90

Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder thereof to the advantage secured by the Company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to the through passengers at the same time as the passage tickets, at the following rates:—

For First-class passengers	£7 0
Second-class passengers	3 10
Children, half fare.	

Passengers who decline to take the Company's booked-through transit tickets, and who prefer paying their own transit through Egypt at the local rates, will only be booked by the Company to Suez in the first place, at the intermediate fares, but, upon quitting the vessel, will be furnished with a voucher of their having been conveyed one portion of the voyage; upon production of which at Alexandria, they will be entitled to be carried forward by the first steamer having room, upon payment of such a sum as shall make the total amount for the sea journey the same as that charged to a booked-through passenger.

Supplies of railway tickets will also be made to the pursers, in order that passengers who have embarked without them may be furnished with them during the passage, should they think proper.

All baggage to be delivered for shipment the day previous to sailing.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON SPECIE.

The Company are prepared to convey by each of the mail steamers a certain amount of Gold on the Company's red form of bill of lading, at the rate of 2 per cent., TO COVER FREIGHT AND INSURANCE to the Bank of England.

The amount to be taken on these advantageous terms being limited, an early application should be made.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, 15th September, 1859.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS. (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.) VICTORIA, and PHANTOM, will leave

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10 5, 2 5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 3.30, 5 30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.) Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10 30, 2.30, 2.45. From Manly, 12, 4 30, 5.30

On SATURDAYS (SPECIAL TRIP), the PHANTOM, from Woolloomooloo 1 30

On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, the PHANTOM (from Woolloomooloo 10 30,) will go an hour's trip around Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, South and North Heads before landing her passengers at Manly. No charge above the 1s. fare.

On TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, up Middle Harbour.

On FRIDAYS, Spring Cove and North Harbour.

An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.

Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 4.	9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAMER to BELLAMBI.—The RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port THIS MORNING, at 8 a.m., returning the same evening. Passage, 7s. 6d.

SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKETS TO
PORT MACQUARIE, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
WOLLONGONG and ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY), at 11.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 18th October, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
TELEGRAPH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 13th OCTOBER, at 6 p.m.
SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER. The PATERSON, for MORPETH, on SATURDAY EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, from the Com[illegible] 12th instant.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and FENELLA, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for MELBOURNE.—To sail on THURSDAY, 13th October, the splendid clipper steamship QUEEN, WILSON, commander, will sail as above. [illegible] Melbourne Wharf, thus saving transhipment and lighterage. Has only room for 70 tons cargo. Passengers will do well to inspect her very comfortable accommodation.

Cabin	£6 10 0
Steerage	5 0 0

Fitted to take a few horses on deck.

Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 12 noon. No bonded or drawback goods will be received on day of sailing, and no cargo after noon of that day. All entries must be passed at the Custom-house, and freights paid before delivery of goods.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Schooner WILLIAM, THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Grafton Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, the schooner ANNIE LAURIE, to sail on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board, Grafton Wharf.

FOR THE TWEED, schooner FORTUNE, A. M'NEIL, master, on SATURDAY, from the Market Wharf. All freights must be paid in Sydney. A. M'NEIL.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The well known schooner RAVEN will commence loading at the Grafton Wharf, THIS MORNING. Shippers are requested to hurry down their goods as early as possible, as the vessel will be despatched in a few days.

Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITY, for MORPETH, at the Market Wharf. Freight received by PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine fast-sailing schooner NATIVE LASS, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight, &c., apply to Captain STAFFORD, on board at Botts' Wharf, or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper brig SARAH, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons of light freight; for which, or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader KESTREL, Smith, master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, and having a considerable portion engaged, will have her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND, from Grafton Wharf.—The clipper brig MOA, H. F. ANDERSON, commander, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th instant. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements immediately.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The splendid clipper barque BREADALBANE, PHILIP JONES, commander, will be ready to receive freight immediately on discharge of her inward cargo, and having a large portion already engaged, will meet with her usual despatch. The accommodations of this favourite vessel are unequalled in the trade.

Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

THE WILLIAM ALFRED, for WELLINGTON and NELSON. Apply to M. E. MURNIN.

FOR WELLINGTON and HAWKES BAY.—The Aberdeen clipper barque ECLIPSE, Captain Elliott, will sail from Newcastle on the 10th October.

For freight or passage, throughout from Sydney, apply to FAIRHURST and CO., 75, Pitt-street North.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—The favourite trader DART, B. JENKINS, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The mail packet BRILLIANT will sail for PORT DE FRANCE in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR TONGATABOO, the NAVIGATORS, and FEEJEE ISLANDS.—The regular trader GRATIA, Captain WILLIAM ROGERS, will sail for the above ports on or about the 20th October. This vessel has superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and will sail on the date advertised, full or not full.

For freight or passage apply to Captain ROGERS, on board, at Duguid and Co.'s Wharf, Miller's Point; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE FEJEES.—The well-known favourite brig LALLA ROOKH, 220 tons burthen, to sail on 10th October. Passage money, £15.

Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

FOR HONGKONG.—To SAIL, 29th October. The fine first-class clipper ship HELIOS, 1000 tons, CARTNEY, commander.

For light freight (having all her dead weight engaged) or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR INDIA.—The fine A 1 British built ship LORD RAGLAN, 800 tons, A. BROWN, commander, will sail for Bombay on the 16th instant. Has a full poop, with first-rate accommodations for passengers.

For light freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 10th October, the splendid A1 clipper ship ANGLESEY, 1200 tons, JOHN M'KERLIE, commander. This beautiful vessel, the property of Mr. Green, has just accomplished the voyage from London to Melbourne in seventy-three days; and there is every reason to believe that the homeward voyage will be equally successful. The accommodations for passengers are first-rate, and the dietary scale for second and third class passengers very liberal.

First class, £65 to £90.

Second class, £33 to £35, including steward's attendance

Third class, £18 10s. to £25.

Including passage by steamer to Melbourne.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 5th November, full or not full, in order to land her wool in time for the February sales.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, A. ALEXANDER, commander, will sail as above, and, if required, give a written guarantee to that effect. Her saloon accommodations are unsurpassed by any vessel trading to these colonies.

For freight or passage apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

VIMEIRA, for LONDON.—For the February Wool Sales.—To SAIL positively on 15th NOVEMBER.—Messrs. Dunbars' well known ship VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, J. B. SWANSON, commander, has arrived, and will load at Circular Quay, being NOW READY to receive WOOL. The undersigned will GUARANTEE that no cargo shall be received after 14th November, and that the vessel will sail next day without fail.

Passengers will require to secure accommodation at once. Plans of cabins can be seen and all particulars learned on application to Captain SWANSON, on board, or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

Comfortable enclosed cabins for intermediate and steerage passengers.

TO SHIPPERS for FEBRUARY LONDON SALES.—VIMEIRA for LONDON.—Shippers will understand that CARGO will be received at once, and that the vessel is guaranteed to sail, full or not, without fail on 15th November.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS. Passage money £14 and upwards.—For LIVERPOOL direct, the magnificent A1 clipper ship DONALD M'KAY, 2604 tons burthen, CHARLES E. PRYCE, commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for the above port on 25th October. To families returning to England this vessel presents an excellent opportunity. She is most beautifully fitted up, and her saloon cabins are the largest and most commodious of any ship in the trade, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and all cabin requisites. Her second and third-class cabins are also most complete, and from their unusual size offers inducements seldom met with.

The DONALD M'KAY is the largest sailing merchant ship in the world, and is admitted by all who have sailed in her to be a most comfortable ship.

Captain Pryce (formerly chief officer of the Crœsus s.s.) is well known to the Australian public, and passengers may rely on every attention being made to their comfort.

An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.

A cow will be kept for the use of saloon passengers.

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, freight, &c., apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

SHIP VIMEIRA, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel, are informed that she will commence discharging at the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY MORNING, and are particularly requested to pass Customs' entries at once. All entries not passed at the Customs' at noon on MONDAY, the 10th instant, will be cleared by the undersigned, and the goods landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Margaret-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—FREIGHT for NEWCASTLE.—Wanted, a VESSEL to convey 100 tons of building stone, more or less, to Newcastle—to be delivered at the wharf of the A. A. Company. Apply THIS MORNING, to ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. Company's office, 227, George-street.

WANTED, to HIRE for four months, a BOAT that will carry ten to fifteen tons, on a light draught. Apply to R. J. HARDY, Ship Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER, a smart Clipper Vessel about 100 tons, for a two or three months' voyage. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BELL ROCK.—Notice.—All ACCOUNTS against the Bell Rock, Captain Harrison, for HONGKONG, must be be furnished in duplicate to the undersigned by noon, THIS DAY. SMITH, BROTHERS and CO., agents.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS, Joiners, and others.—TENDERS are required for fitting saloon and second cabin accommodation on board the I. C. R. M. Company's steamship AIREDALE. Plans and specifications may be seen and further particulars obtained, at the office of the undersigned. Tenders to be sent in not later than MONDAY, 10th instant. PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

NOTICE.—Should this meet the eye of WILLIAM BROTHERTON, he will hear of his brother, EDWARD GEORGE, by writing to him, at Bombala, Maneroo.

SHOULD this meet the eye of THOMAS FAGAN, late of Hobart Town, his sister is anxious to hear from him. Address MARIA LYNCH, Post Office, Sydney.

THE Frenchman, FELIX NIVIERE, is requested to communicate with the French Consul at Sydney.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Manager and Lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
FRIDAY EVENING October 7th, 1859,
The Australian Tragedian,
Mr. HENRY NEIL WARNER,
will appear as
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in the Great Five-Act Play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Supported by

Mr. E. Holloway as	Marrall
Mr R. Stewart as	Justice Greedy
Mr. R. H. Cox as	Wellborn
Mr. Charles Miran as	Lord Lovell
Mrs. Guerin as	Lady Allworth
Mrs. Howard as	Froth.

To conclude with
A FAVOURITE FARCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 8th, 1859,
A Great Bill.
Mr. and Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT
And
Mr. H. N. WARNER
Appearing.

Boxes and seats may be secured upon application at the Box Office.

The Great Artiste,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
will appear at an early day, for a limited number of nights, with
A GREATER COMBINATION OF TALENT than ever before appeared in Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. Lessee and Manager—Mr. CHARLES POOLE.
Mr. WALTER SHERWIN
has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT will take place at the above theatre on SATURDAY, October 8th, on which occasion will be presented Auber's grand opera in three acts of
FRA DIAVOLO,
supported by the opera company.
After which a musical interlude, entitled
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD—
A Silent Woman!
Marianna ....Miss Julia Mathews.
Arthur Merton ....Mr. W. Sherwin.
To conclude with a grand tableau, entitled
THE ALLIED ARMIES.
Representing England, Ireland, Scotland, France, &c., &c.
Britannia ....Madame Carandini.
Ireland ....Madame Sara Flower.
Scotland ....Mr. Walter Sherwin.
France ....Mr. John Gregg.

Boxes can be secured at the Box Office, from 10 till 3; and of Mr. WALTER SHERWIN, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The entire Music of FRA DIAVOLO, arranged for this Theatre, by FRANK HOWSON, jun.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and manager, Mr. C. POOLE.

LAST NIGHT of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

LAST NIGHT of the Operatic Company, previous to their departure for Melbourne.

THIS EVENING, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

MON. PIETRO CANNA will shortly APPEAR.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. J. R. BLACK'S celebrated entertainment, entitled,
THE ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE,
TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, October 8th, 1859.
The following songs will be introduced by appropriate remarks and anecdotes.

PART 1.
Love's young dream
Believe me if all those endearing young charms
Love us a lock of yer hair
Sally in our alley
The harp that once through Tara's halls
Mad Tom
The hero of Ballinacrazy.

PART 2.
My ain fireside
Come under my plaidie
Lochaber no more
The maid that tends the goats
John Anderson, my jo, John
Alister M'Alister.

Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8.

Prices of admission: Reserved seats, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Reserved seat tickets to be obtained of Mr. J. R. Clarke, publisher, George-street; or Mr. J. T. Hobbs, secretary, School of Arts.

Mr. Black begs to acquaint the members of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts that tickets will be issued to Members of the Institute at the following reduced rates:—Reserved seats 2s.; unreserved, 1s. To be obtained only of Mr. Hobbs, secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of his Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
PEOPLE'S CONCERT.
The second concert of the series, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance, will be given in the Hall of Temperance on MONDAY EVENING, 10th October.
Under the management of Mr. T. V. Bridson.
Musical Conductor, Mr. C. S. Packer.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8. Admission, 6d.; front seats, 1s.
For programme, see Saturday's paper.
R. RONALD, Secretary New South Wales Alliance.

DENISON CRICKET CLUB.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, at Mr. Cape's.

DARLINGTON CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of this Club will be held, at Shipman's, White Swan Inn, Shepherd's Paddock, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 p.m.

W. DEANE, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—The MONTHLY MEETING of the General Committee is convened for THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, October 7th, at four o'clock precisely, in the New Church, for the despatch of the usual business, and to receive the report of the sub-committee respecting the proposal to convert the New Mariners' Church into a Sailors' Home.

R. SADLEIR, Honorary Secretary.
L. E. THRELKELD, Minister.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the sixteenth Half-Yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge street, Sydney, to receive the REPORT of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo; to ELECT a DIRECTOR in the room of James Henderson, Esq., who retires by rotation; to appoint two AUDITORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

Sydney, 5th October.

By the 34th clause of the deed of settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director, are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof, in writing, to the Board of Directors, to be left with the secretary, at the Company's Office.

AUSTRALIAN CELTIC ASSOCIATION.—The Members of the Debating Class are requested to attend, THIS EVENING (Friday). Subject for discussion, "Would the Government be justified in borrowing money to construct a trunk line of railway to meet the Victorian line at Albury."

JOHN F. DWYER, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debate THIS EVENING—"Are Dreams Prophetic?" Commence at 8 o'clock. Free admission.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Petersham.—A SERMON will be preached in the above place of worship on SUNDAY next, October 9th, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON. A collection will be made at the close in aid of the erection of a new church.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, there will be a public TEA MEETING, at half-past 6; after which a meeting will be held; John Fairfax, Esq., in the chair. The Revs. W. Cuthbertson, S. C. Kent, J. Beazley, and other friends are expected to be present. Tickets, 1s. 6d., to be had at the door.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, DARLINGHURST.—Two Sermons will be preached in this Church on SUNDAY next, the 9th instant, in aid of the Parochial Schools.

FRANCIS MITCHELL, M. H. STEPHEN, RICHARD JOHNSON, } Church Wardens.

COALS.—A small Cargo FOR SALE. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITTAKER, Albion Wharf.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—THIS DAY, Friday, 7th OCTOBER, the German BAND will perform at the Gardens, commencing at [illegible] p.m., weather permitting.

The [illegible] German Band are open to engagements to attend balls, parties, and pic-nics. The band may consist of any number from four to twelve performers. Address No. [illegible], Liverpool-street, between Crown and Palmer streets.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the Bank [illegible] will be closed from the 17th to the 27th October [illegible], both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Proprietors are reminded that, in accordance with the [illegible] passed at a special general meeting held on the [illegible] [illegible], they will be entitled to receive one new [illegible] for every two shares they may hold on the [illegible] [illegible]; and that not less than one-half of the new shares then allotted are payable in full on the said day of [illegible].

R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD has removed his Offices to No. 178, Pitt-street (corner of King-street), on the ground floor of the premises occupied by Mr. Goold, bookseller.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BRIGADE ENGINE STATION, REMOVED to new premises, two doors from corner of [illegible]-street West, opposite Wright's Brewery. T. J. BOWN, Superintendent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned has REMOVED to his new Store and Offices, George-street, next door to the London Chartered Bank.

S. A. JOSEPH.

NOTICE.—The person, who gave his name O'RANDY, and stated that he came from New England, is informed that unless he releases the HORSE he left with me it will be sold in fourteen days from this date. The description of the horse is dark chesnut, three years old, branded RH off shoulder, near foot white. THOMAS ATKINS, Parramatta. October 3.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that, in addition to his LAND and ESTATE business, he is now prepared to undertake SALES by auction or private contract, of STOCK and STATIONS, WOOL, HIDES, and other COLONIAL PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, SHARES, VESSELS, &c., and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He is also prepared to conduct COUNTRY AGENCIES, subject to special arrangement, and to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on LAND, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c., placed in his hands for SALE, and on WOOL and other COLONIAL PRODUCE for sale or SHIPMENT to LONDON. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

IN THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of HILLY and MANSFIELD.—Mr. G. MORANT SIMPSON, of 139, Pitt-street, is hereby authorised to SETTLE all ACCOUNTS, and to receive all moneys, on account of our late firm.

JOHN T. HILLY.
GEORGE A. MANSFIELD.

Pitt-street, 1st October, 1859.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the style of Vial D'Aram, Milliere, Kresser, and Co., has this day ceased by effluxion of time. Sydney, October 1st.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, WILLIAM BOND and JESSE TOUT, as tailors and outfitters, in George-street, Sydney, under the name, firm, or style of Bond and Tout, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to the said WILLIAM BOND, by whom the liabilities of the said firm will be liquidated.

As witness our hands this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WILLIAM BOND.
JESSE TOUT.

Witness—ISAAC SLATER.

NOTICE.—Unless the eight Cases belonging to Messrs. BRYANT and JENKINS, now stored in the Grafton Stores, are removed within fourteen days from this date, they will be sold to pay store rent and expenses thereon. BROWN and HILL.

NOTICE.—From and after this date the BUSINESS of the undersigned will be conducted under the style or firm of CAMERON and CO. SCOTT, CAMERON, and CO., Charlotte-place. Sydney, 1st October.

NOTICE and CAUTION.—Mr. THOMAS OGLEY is no longer authorised to collect money for me under insolvencies, or in any other manner. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee, 93, Elizabeth-street.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that all just DEBTS due against the late THOMAS COOPER must be delivered to me on or before MONDAY, the 9th instant; after that date none will be recognised. JAMES COOPER, butcher, Botany Road.

I HEREBY CAUTION any Person or Persons against giving any credit to my wife ELLEN JONES, as I shall not be answerable for any debts she may make. ROBERT JONES, Broulee, October 5.

£2 REWARD.—A Bright Bay MARE, branded DD over D on the shoulder, with white hind feet, lost or stolen, on the 5th October, from Petersham. B. BARRETT, Sydenham Inn, Petersham.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, Two HORSES, of the following description:—1 bay Mare, branded O over HN near shoulder, one white hind foot, and Chesnut Horse, white star on forehead, off hind foot white, blind of one eye. The above reward will be given on conviction, if stolen, or £1 if strayed, on delivery to the undersigned. RICHARD F. FENSDELL, Pennant-street, Parramatta.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen, out of Captain Brown's cabin on board the brig Venture, either at Newcastle or Sydney, several small NUGGETS of Gold and a set of Black STUDS. The above reward will be given to any person for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, or £3 to any one that will lead to where they are. Apply to F. and G. KORFF, 14, Spring-street; or Captain BROWN, on board the brig Venture.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 5th of October, a Black and White Milch GOAT. Any person returning the same to No. 81, Sussex-st., will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday night, in George-street, a Lady's Gold WATCH, with seals, keys, and guard. The finder will be rewarded by delivering them up at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the office of Messrs. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, 367, George-street.

LOST, a Dun-coloured Hen Carrier PIGEON. Any person bringing it to the Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, will be handsomely rewarded. JOSEPH WINDRED.

LOST, between the Weatherboard and Pulpit Hill, a coil of HEMP GASKET YARN, weighing about one hundred pounds. £1 reward will be given on delivering the same to Mr. WILLIAM CANNAN, Prospect Inn, Prospect.

TERRIER DOG.—LOST, on Monday last, from near the Enfield Post Office, a light tan-coloured terrier PUP, cropped ears and tail. The person returning the same to the undersigned will be rewarded. FRANK STEPHEN, Enfield.

W. B. RIDER, Esq., Engineer, found part of a SURVEYING CHAIN. Apply to C. J. MUDDLE.

FOUND, a PORTMANTEAU. Enquire at Mr. ENDERBY'S, grocer, 117, Bathurst-street.

A COAT left at the Stores of the undersigned some time ago, the owner can have the same by applying to Messrs. A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-street.

IMMIGRANTS PER CARISON.—With reference to the list of immigrants by the above vessel, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of yesterday, depositors under the immigration remittance regulations are informed that their friends can join them on board the ship after one o'clock this day.

H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 6th October.

INQUEST ON THE LATE CHARLOTTE BEATSON.—To the Editor of the HERALD.—Sir,—Having read in the columns of this morning's EMPIRE newspaper, where I find that my name has been coupled with the unfortunate occurrence. In vindication of my character I feel in duty bound to let the public at large know that my wife was ill months previous to her death, which her medical attendants can testify, an inquest being held on her body, and a verdict of apoplexy returned. With regard to the girl Catherine Perkins' statement regarding me, I intend taking immediate proceedings against her for wilful and corrupt perjury.

With regard to being termed the deceased woman's paramour; to convince the public of my acquaintance with her was on account of the intimacy which existed between my wife and her, at her special request she remained in my house and attended on my wife in her illness; and if I ever did visit her house it was on account of her kindness to my wife previous to her death, which occurred on the 24th of April; the deceased woman, Charlotte Beatson, having come to my house three weeks previous to my wife's death to attend her in her confinement, which I have witnesses to prove, I paid her for.

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

Bathurst-street, Sydney, October 5.

FLOOD FOR CANTERBURY.—At a meeting of the electors of Canterbury, called by public advertisement, held at Mr. Kelly's, Emu Inn, on Thursday evening, the following gentlemen consented to act as a committee to secure the election of the Honorable Edward Flood, Esq.:—

[illegible]	S. D. Gordon
[illegible]	A. Lenehan
George Thornton	Frederick Cane
[illegible]	T. Bowen
[illegible] James	E. Driver, jun.
[illegible] Bayliss	J. P. Egan
[illegible]	John Kellick
[illegible] Ellis	Owen Caragher
[illegible]	Andrew Allan
[illegible] Smith	J. Benson
[illegible]	G. Bliskey
[illegible]	A. Treble
[illegible]	G. Blakey
[illegible] Allen	J. J. Kettle
Charles Brown	J. Spinks
[illegible] James	J. Madden, sen.
Charles Simmons	J. Madden, jun.
Richard M'Guffin	J. Macpherson
William Newlands	D. Madden
F. J. Goodsell	J. Macpherson
George Dent	Alfred Bradford
Thomas H. Sirkett	William Smith
William Burness	Enos Sparks
John Davis	D. Vaughan
Alfred Bradford	Henry Bell
Richard Stubbs	William Gelaing
B. J. Bailey	G. A. Dent
Joseph Bayliss	Hercules Watt
Joseph Clayton	J. Fyle
J. Pearce	Frederick Oatley
Thomas Harris	Joseph Dickson, sen.
Thomas Coroghan	Joseph Dickson, jun.
D. Madden	William [illegible]
J. M'Pherson, sen.	Charles Browne
J. M'Pherson, jun.	W. B. Allen
S. Dickson	C. Simmons
J. Dickson, sen.	W. Newlands
J. Dickson, jun.	O. Caraher
T. Holland	J Benson
J. Holland	G. Blakey
J. Shay	J. Webb
M. Purtle	J. Madden, sen.
B. Smith	J. Madden, jun.
F. Thornborough	H. Franklin
T. Taylor	H. Hamburger
J. Stapleton	J. W. Hamburger
J. Porter	T. Kingsland
H. Polly	J. Kingsland
J. Walsh	R Law
B. Napper	J. Lincoln
C. Napper	P. Hogan
W. Mortimer	T. Hibbard
D. Fletcher	F. Hibbard
John Edwards	J. Hornby
Charles Duffy	M. Harvey
E. Dent	John Hogan
P. Dangar	Alfred Windle
J. Coops	Frederick Godfrey
J. Cable	James Templeton
E. A. Burford	J. Nicholls
J. Seymour	Francis Larter
J. Brown	William Henson
D. Brown	William Redman
G. Blakey	Robert Redman
J. Forester	Joseph Redman.

JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—We, the undersigned, hereby invite our fellow-colonists who are interested in the advancement of general education to a public MEETING, to be held in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of elucidating the principles of the measure now before Parliament, and commending the same to the support of the public.

The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock p.m. precisely.

John Campbell	F. Mitchell
Charles Kemp	G. K. Ingelow
John Caldwell	James Cameron
William Hessel	M. E. Murnin
Edward Rogers	William Buyers
E. W. Cameron	Alexander Learmonth
W. Stuart Moutry	John M'Leod
William M. Cowper	Robert Campbell
John Dawson	John Sherriff
A. M'Arthur	John Moon
Alexander Stuart	James Cameron, senior
O. B. Ebsworth	George Hurst.

MONEY TO LEND on Mortgage, in sums to suit borrowers. Apply to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank. G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

SECURITIES in Bank and other Shares may always be obtained from W. BARTON and SON, George-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

MONEY, MONEY.—Wanted, the assistance of a moneyed MAN, to advance occasionally small sums of money, from £30 to £100, for short dates, and good interest. Apply by letter I. O. U., POST-OFFICE.

A CARD.—On returning thanks to the ladies and friends in general, who are daily crowding at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. feel it their duty to apologise for the numerous disappointments experienced by those of their friends who have favoured them with repeated calls, without having succeeded in being waited upon.

DR. HEATH, AURIST and OCULIST, will shortly return to Sydney for a limited period, when he may be consulted for the cure of deafness or defective vision. His address will be notified on arrival.

DENSLOW'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 84, King-street.—Portraits taken in any weather better and cheaper than at any other establishment in Sydney.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

E. JOHNSON (late of Barrack-st.), Manufacturer of the "Balmoral" Hair Mattress, 23, Hunter-street.

JOHNSON'S Central Bedding and Iron Bedstead Warehouse, 23, Hunter-st. N.B.—Old mattresses re-made.

EARTHENWARE, &c., &c., CHEAP.—"WILLOW PLATE," South Head Road, near Bourke-street.

IRON ROOFS and Verandahs erected in a superior manner. Address 184, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

KENT LARDER DINING ROOMS, 164, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

KENT LARDER COFFEE ROOMS, 164, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—J. KEAREY beg to inform his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on the business as usual. Entrance, down the gateway.

MADAME DE ST. REMY, Accoucheuse, removed to 68, Forbes-street. Private establishment for ladies (enceintes).

MELBOURNE CHAMPION RACES.—Ladies and Gentlemen will find good accommodation at TANKARD'S Temperance Hotel, Lonsdale-street.

MANLY BEACH, PIER HOTEL.—On and after this date a first-class ORDINARY will be daily placed on the table in the saloon of the hotel, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. JAMES T. GROCOTT.

ST. KILDA HOUSE, Woolloomooloo.—Private APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. T. MARTIN.

VACCINATION.—At J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

W. WILLINGTON continues to forward parcels to Pickford and Co., railway carriers, to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, per clipper ships. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, near the National School, Sydney.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—Cash purchaser, J. LANSEIGNE, Elizabeth-street South, back of the Custom-House.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, washed or unwashed, and sheepskins; or will make liberal cash advances on the same, consigned to their friends Messrs. S. KENNARD and CO., London, or Messrs. HOLT, BROTHERS, Leeds.—JOY and CO, Iron Store (behind the Custom-House), Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.

RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.—The Committee intimate to the Subscribers and Friends that, in consequence of Mr. Gould's resignation, they have appointed Mr. J. H. MORRISON, late assistant at the old Depôt, to be the Depository of the new premises, 264, Pitt-street South, midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.

AMBROSE FOSS, J. S. ADAM, } Joint Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, Pitt-street South, midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.—Notice to Booksellers, Stationers, Storekeepers, and others.—The Committee announce that they have resolved to allow to all cash purchasers of ten pounds and upwards a discount of twenty per cent. on the retail prices.

AMBROSE FOSS, J. S. ADAM, } Joint Secretaries.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Committee intimate to the Subscribers and Friends that in consequence of Mr. Goold's resignation, they have appointed Mr. J. H. MORRISON, late assistant at the old Depot, to be the Depository of the new premises, 264, Pitt-street, South, midway between Market and Park streets, nearly opposite the Mechanics' School of Arts.

EDWARD ROGERS, ALEX. MACARTHUR, } Joint Secretaries.

ADVERTISERS are reminded that the "Australian Home Companion," circulates extensively in the most fashionable circles.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS NEWSPAPER.—INCREASE OF SIZE.—The proprietors of this New Weekly Journal, in consequence of the demand made for it, and the extensive assurances of support, have determined to double its size in the issue for SATURDAY next and the succeeding numbers. While still an independent review of politics, literature, and social progress, it will be the anxious endeavour of the proprietors to make it in every way a first-class weekly newspaper, giving a copious supply of the intelligence of the week, and in which every matter of general interest shall find a place.

Subscribers' names and advertisements will be received by the publisher, FRANCIS SMITH, junior, 3, Queen's-place, Sydney; or by EDWARD GREVILLE, the advertising office, 10, Bridge-street.

SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly will be published, at COST PRICE (estimated at 2s.), SOPHISMES ÉCONOMIQUES. By Frederick Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by the Rev. John West. Subscribers' names (stating number of copies) to be addressed J. W., HERALD Office.

RELIGIOUS BOOK and TRACT DEPOT, and General Stationery Warehouse, 178, Pitt-street. SAMUEL GOOLD, Bookseller, Stationer, &c. Publications of the London and American Tract Societies sold.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of SYDNEY and ENVIRONS, by W. HETZER, 287, George-street, at reduced prices.

HENRY MARSH and CO., Music Agents, Publishers, and Importers. 254, George-street.

MUSICAL CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the colony. H. MARSH and CO., George-st.

JUST PUBLISHED, the "Rosella Schottische," illustrated, 2s. 6d. On SALE at the principal music shops.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

MR. BALY, of Parramatta, has VACANCIES for a few additional BOARDERS.

MRS. WEBSTER'S SCHOOL, 80, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Duties resumed WEDNESDAY, the 5th.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Fourth Quarter of 1859, commences on MONDAY, the 10th instant, and will close on FRIDAY, the 16th of December. School fee, £4 10s. per quarter, payable in advance.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the Grammar School between 10 and 11 o'clock each morning next week, to receive the fees. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SELECT BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, 195, Macquarie-street North, Sydney. The duties of MR. TAIT'S school are RESUMED. Vacancies for two resident pupils. Her system includes a thorough English education, the modern languages and sciences, and all other accomplishments. The house is healthfully and beautifully situated, overlooking the Domain.

A VACANCY for Two Gentlemen at 4, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, near the Gaol.

A GENTLEMAN of steady habits can meet with a Furnished Bedroom in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at Mrs. DUNN'S Registry Office, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN. Apply to Mr. PALMER, naturalist, 9, Hunter-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a respectable family, at Balmain, beautifully situated. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen, 128, Elizabeth-street, north of King-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a Gentleman. 17, O'Connell-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a GENTLEMAN, 121, Phillip-street, three doors north of Hunter-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for TWO Single GENTLEMEN, No. 117, Palmer-street North.

BRITANNIA HOUSE.—To LET, this old-established house, in Lower George street, in which a drapery, tailoring, and general slop trade has been carried on for eighteen years. Apply at the HERALD Office, or to Mr. H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, King-street east.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, a handsome VILLA and Grounds. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank Buildings, George-street.

HEALTHY COTTAGE in Woolloomooloo. 4 rooms, yard, and water. Rent, 12s. per week. Address H., HERALD Office.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, at the corner of Palmer-street and Berwick-lane, near Liverpool-street, Sydney, with or without the license; or should any eligible tenant be desirous of removing a license into it, the present license will be removed elsewhere. Parties will find this an eligible opportunity of getting into a real good house of business. Enquire on the premises.

PITT-STREET, Redfern.—To LET, EVANDALE HOUSE. Enquire next door, to Mr. HOBBS.

ROOMS to LET, 231, Castlereagh-street, (late Fleetwood's). Apply to W. ROSSITER, Park street.

STORAGE for FREE GOODS, at low rates. BENSUSAN and HAES, Macquarie-place.

SYDNEY HOME for Governesses, Needlewomen, and Servants, 296, Castlereagh-street. This institution offers a comfortable and respectable home to young women of all denominations, when out of employment, provided they are able to produce satisfactory proofs of good character. The charge for board and lodging is 9s. a week for servants, and 10s for governesses. Subscribers can obtain nursery governesses and servants of all descriptions from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. daily.

TO LET, Two good airy ROOMS, with use of kitchen and attic. J. CLARKE, corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

TO LET, a SHOP in Riley-street; rent low. Apply to J. REDGATE, Ann-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, No. 20, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, containing seven rooms, kitchen, washhouse, pantry, with large yard; stabling if required. Apply on the premises, or of Mr. COWLSHAW, Paddington.

TO LET, in Kent-street, a HOUSE, with eight rooms. Apply T. FUSEDALE, 248, Kent-street.

TO LET, Furnished, a COTTAGE, containing four rooms and kitchen, situated in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. To a careful tenant, rent very reasonable. Apply No. 207, Victoria-street, or to Mr. MAHER, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

TWO GOOD AIRY ROOMS to LET, first floor. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply 39, Josephson's-buildings, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, containing four rooms and a kitchen, with verandah, balcony, spacious yard, and water laid on. Rent, moderate. Apply to JOHN HILL, jun., King-street, or William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, HOUSE of Six rooms, &c, Crown-street, Surry Hills. J. P. MACKENZIE, 93, Elizabeth-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—To LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situated in Goulburn; the house contains a roomy shop, parlour, two rooms up stairs, detached kitchen, and yard, within four doors of the Goulburn Hotel. To an industrious steady man in the above line it is a good opening. Apply to Messrs. CHURCH, BROTHERS, 329, George-street.

TO LET, the WHARF known as the Union Wharf, and STORES recently occupied by Messrs. Pritchard and Williams. Apply to ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, manager. H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, October 6.

TO LET, that commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 223, Albion-street, Surry Hills, between Crown and Bourke streets, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.; also, large yard, stables, coach-house, and loft. The premises have been repainted, papered, and in thorough order and repair. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, together, or separately, all those centrically situated WHARF and STORES, adjoining the N. H. R. S. Company's Wharf, in Sussex-street. Apply at 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Sydney. (Rent moderate.)

TO LET, comfortable 6-roomed HOUSE, newly painted 3, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street. Low rent.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Cause List for This Day, Friday.

2954 M'Efitt v. Prendergast	3016 Davis v. Battley
2959 Malabar v. Hervey	3018 Marshall v. M'Kellar
2961 Edwards v. Fitzpatrick	3021 Gammony v. Rose
2976 Phillips v. Oliver	3026 M'Kellar v. Oliver
2979 Down v. Goodwin	3029 Collins v. White
2988 Brady v. Shaw	3030 Collins v. Lincker
2989 Brady v. Munroe	3054 Israel v. Oriental Bank
2994 Richardson v. M'Beath	3055 Erwin v. Malone
2995 Sloper v. Blake	3064 M'Cor and another v. Hill
2996 Pendered v. Deer	3066 Jones and another v. Sandon
2997 Watson v. M'Kean	3169 Frith and another v. Simmons and another.
2998 Tucker v. Codner	
3010 Birene v. Hart	
3013 Mortimer v. Hamburger	

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Henry Horler, an adjourned first meeting. Five debts were proved, insolvent was examined at considerable length, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

In the estate of George A. Lloyd and Co., an adjourned second meeting. Mr. Martin, Q.C., was heard as to the question of adjournment of meetings for the election of a trade assignee, and Mr. Francis in reply. His Honor adjourned the meeting until Tuesday next, when he will pronounce his decision.

SURRENDERS.

Samuel Whiddon, of Darlinghurst, Sydney, contractor. Liabilities, £185 18s. Assets—value of real property (encumbered to the extent of £30?), £436; of personal property, £6; outstanding debts, £4 1s. 6d.; total, £446 1s. 6d. Deficit, £39 16s. 6d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Hannah Henderson, of Erskine-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £328 16s 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £60; outstanding debts, £3; total, £63. Deficit, £265 16s. 6d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

Thomas Robinson, of Raymond Terrace, gardener. Liabilities, £27 7s. 11½d. Assets—value of personal property, £8 10s. Deficit, £18 17s. 11½d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

James Collins, of John-street, Pyrmont, labourer. Liabilities, £32 12s. Assets—value of personal property, £3. Deficit, £29 12s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 7.—John Ames, adjourned examination, 11. William Ward, adjourned second, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Oatley, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cullen.

Twelve persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets were severally fined 10s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Two others—one of whom was riotous and the other was obscene as well as drunk—were ordered to pay 20s. each, or to be confined for forty-eight hours.

George J. Gibson was charged with having stolen a saddle and a bridle, the property of George W. Evans. Sergeant Hart deposed that, in consequence of information conveyed to him on the 24th September, he on the 25th proceeded with a man named Fitzpatrick to the prisoner's residence, on the Liverpool Road, and asked to see the saddle upon which he (prisoner) on the previous evening rode home; he produced one, which was not that of which they were in search; they afterwards found another saddle on the premises, which Fitzpatrick identified as the stolen saddle, and gave prisoner into custody for stealing; prisoner's wife produced and handed to witness a bridle, which Fitzpatrick also claimed; prisoner said that he knew nothing of either the saddle or bridle—that that saddle upon which he rode was that which he had showed, and which he had borrowed for the purpose; while witness was making fast upon his horse the property alleged to be stolen, the prisoner made his escape into the bush, and was not recaptured until a few days since, when he was received in Sydney from Liverpool. Bernard Fitzpatrick, ostler at the Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, deposed that the saddle and bridle produced were left in his custody by George W. Evans, and on the 24th September were stolen from the premises; on Saturday afternoon, prisoner and another man were at the house, with two horses, which were put into the stable, one if not both being without a saddle; he did not see the prisoner go away, but after he had gone the saddle and the bridle were missing, and he suspected prisoner of having stolen them; accompanied sergeant Hart to the premises and found the missing property. George W. Evans identified the articles as his, and valued them at 50s. Mr. Moffatt, for prisoner, said that he knew nothing of the saddle and bridle, and could only account for their having been found upon his premises by supposing that his servant had stolen and used them; that the servant had not arrived home when Gibson went to bed on Saturday night, and that he had not been seen since.—Committed for trial.

Mary O'Hara was summarily convicted of petty larceny, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three calendar months. William Macdonald, residing in Dickson-street, deposed that about five this morning he was awoke by a noise in his kitchen, which caused him to get up; he found prisoner in the act of leaving the house with one dish, several plates, knives, forks, and spoons, tied up in a bundle; seeing that she had been robbing him of these things, worth 10s. or 15s., he gave her into custody.

William Long, of George-street, wine and spirit merchant, appeared on summons to answer an information for a breach of the Sydney Police Act—obstructing the footpath in George-street, by allowing casks to remain thereon. Sergeant Miller proved that on the 20th September a number of casks and cases obstructed the footway in front of defendant's premises,—they were within twelve feet from the kerb-tone, and remained there from noon until nearly two o'clock; he spoke to the person, who appeared to be the managing man about the obstruction, and told him that his employer would be summoned for a breach of the Police Act; did not request that the goods might be removed, because he had done so on previous occasions. Dismissed.

George Bray, of Parramatta-street, grocer, appeared to answer similar information. Constable Bourke deposed that, about half-past four p.m. of the 21st September, he gave defendant notice to remove a number of boxes which obstructed the footway in front of his shop; they were within twelve feet of the outer kerb of the pavement; at a quarter to six o'clock the goods had not been removed. Dismissed.

Mary Smith, of George-street, fruiterer, found guilty of Sunday trading, was fined 1s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. Armitage.

James Craig, a seaman of the ship John Banks, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for absenting himself from the ship without leave; Alexander Ritchie, for desertion from the Bell Rock, and William Crighton and John Scott for desertion from the Helen Douglas were severally sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

James Brooke, who had been riotous and disorderly on board the vessel Native Lass, was fined 20s., in default of payment to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

John Warren, a waterman, was charged with having assaulted Robert Moore. Mr. Burton appeared for plaintiff. Complainant, who resided at the North Shore, said he had gone to prisoner to ask him to put a stop to his talk about his (complainant's) daughter, and when they went to the public-house to see her, prisoner used very bad language; after she was gone prisoner struck him with his fist, knocking him down several times, and kicked him about the head, neck, and face. For this offence prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour in gaol. He was subsequently found guilty of having assaulted constable Little, who was about to convey him to the watchhouse, for which he was fined 20s. Benjamin Barnett, also convicted of having obstructed the constable in this case, was fined 20s.

William Crean, second master of the United States ship Helios, was charged with having assaulted Marie Walter, the stewardess of that vessel. It appeared from the evidence that these parties had had some words about water which the stewardess had put on deck for the dogs; the mate said he would make her lick it up, to which she replied that it would take a smarter man than he was. He then pursued her to the pantry, and after the interchange of strong language prisoner struck her with his cap several times, and afterwards with his fist knocked her down. She fainted, and was attended by the doctor. Fined £3, and ordered to pay costs.

Rosanna Clarke, found drunk in Gloucester-street, was fined 10s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Spring exhibition of the above Society was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Botanical Gardens. The weather was extremely fine, and the occasion attracted a very large and respectable concourse. The attention which has of late been paid to horticultural and agricultural occupations in this colony, the extreme propitiousness of the season, and the large amount of patronage and general interest which these exhibitions obtain, entitled the numerous visitors yesterday to look for a goodly show of the flowers at present in greatest perfection. We regret to have to state that these expectations have been, in a great measure, disappointed. Although most of the flowers exhibited were very beautiful, and showed good cultivation, their number was lamentably disproportionate to the display there should have been, considering the perfection with which floriculture is conducted by the Sydney nurserymen. It was remarked, and not very favourably, that some of those whose flowers have been so highly admired at former shows neither exhibited nor competed for the prizes of yesterday; their reasons for taking this course may be satisfactory to themselves, but they did not seem to be understood or appreciated by the visitors, and it is to be regretted that anything should interfere to prevent these periodical exhibitions, demonstrating to strangers who may be visiting this city the energy and success with which these important departments of industry are conducted. Judging by this standard, the exhibition of yesterday would be pronounced a failure.

Most of the flowers exhibited were, as we have said, excellent. A miscellaneous collection of ten plants in flower from Sir D. Cooper's garden were greatly admired. Some of these were extremely beautiful, particularly a large euphobia splendens, which has a very brilliant flower, and two or three begonias. Mr. Baptist's collection of plants suitable for landscape embellishment also deserve high praise. Amongst the plants showing superior cultivation much attention was directed to a Betia Tankervillea. A beautiful annual, Nyctarinea selaginoides, having a small white and orange flower, attracted general notice, as did also a Farfugium grande. The show of roses was creditable, considering the early state of the season. The pansies were also good, the flowers for which a prize was awarded to Miss Denison, being very beautiful. The collection of azaleas was deficient, though one or two plants were in fine flower.

The show of fruits and vegetables was still more meagre than that of flowers. Of the fruit, indeed, nothing can be said but that there were a few large oranges. Amongst the vegetables the asparagus, turnips, and artichokes deserved notice. Some fine plants from the Botanic Gardens filled the spaces on this stand, which ought to have been engaged by competitors for the prizes.

On the side stand was a large collection of seeds, sent by Mr. Ferris, containing, amongst other useful seeds, those of the Sorghum saccharatum, and the Zulu kaffir imphee. Mr. Ferris also exhibited some colonial negrohead tobacco. We must not omit to notice a tastefully arranged bouquet of native flowers, in which some fine waratahs were conspicuous. A cutting from a date tree (Phœnix dactylifera), exhibited by Mr Scott, M.L.A., from Ash Island, was very interesting, the fruit being very abundant.

The prizes for collections of agricultural and commercial articles are only given at the autumn shows. The following is a list of the prizes awarded yesterday. The judges for the first and second classes were Mr. D. Wilson, the Rev. O. Turner, and Mr. W. L. Bugle; those for the third and fourth classes were Mr. Eggleston, Mr. William Macdonald, and Mr. H. Jones.

Class 1—Special.

Plants remarkable for their commercial products.—Prize, Society's silver medal, Mr. J. Baptist. Collection consisting of sugarcane, liquorice, New Zealand flax, date, indiarubber, camphor, sassafras, ipecacuanha, tobacco, coffee, tea, rice paper plant, croton, pepper, cinamon, aloes, arrowroot, sarsaparilla.

Plants suitable for landscape embellishment.—Prize, Society's silver medal, Mr. J. Baptist. Collection consisting of Cryptomeria Japonica, Araucaria Bidwellii, ditto Cunninghamii, Dammara obtusifolia, ditto Australis, Ficus macrophylla, Cupressus torulosa, ditto pendula, ditto juniperoides, Pinus excelsa, ditto Benthamiana, Cupressus Lambertiana, ditto Lawsoniana, Thuja lobii, Cedrus deodara, Taxus baccata, Ilex sempervirens, Abies iscephalonica, Abes kompferii (Chinese golden pine), ditto pectanata and rubra, Ropala Skinnerii, quercus robur, Podocarpus taxifolia.

Class 2.

Miscellaneous collection of ... plants, in flower.—First prize, Society's gold medal, Sir Daniel Cooper; gardener, Mr. J. Gelding. Begonia manicata, Francessia latifolia, Begonia Ingramii, Conoclerum calcesterium, Begonia Hendersonii, Swainsonia galegifolia, Begonia fuchsoides, Francessia Hopiana, Tradescantia di-color, Euphorbia splendens.—Second prize, gold, medal, Mr. J. Baptist. Collection consisting of Russellia juncia, Murraya exotica, Francessia Hopiana, Corronel a glauca, Pittosporum Japonica, Justicea e bolium, Deutzia gracilis, Camellia Mariana, Cyrus dalsonii, Allamanda nerifolia.

Miscellaneous collection of four plants, in flower.—Society's silver medal, Sir D. Cooper. Canoclerum cuelestinum, Begonia fuchsoides, Swainsonia galegifolia, Euphorbia Jacquiniflora.

Specimen plants, showing superior cultivation.—First prize, Society's silver medal, Sir D. Cooper. Betia Tankervilles.—Second prize, Society's silver medal, Mr. J. Baptist. Azalea splendens.—Third prize, Mr. R. Henderson. Clematis azurea.

New or rare plant.—Prize, silver medal, Sir D. Cooper.

Collection of seedling and new plants.—Prize, Society's silver medal, Sir D. Cooper.

Four cactuses.—Prize, silver medal, Mr. R. Henderson. Consisting of Cereus flagelliformis, Speciosissimum Jenkinsonii.

Six azaleas.—Prize, silver medal. Consisting of triumphans, atrorubens, refulgens, Smithii, indica alba, and coccinia.

Six ferns and lycopodes.—Prize, silver medal, Sir D. Cooper.

Six cinerarias.—Prize, silver medal, Sir D. Cooper.

Collection of pansies.—Prize, silver medal, Miss Denison. —Second prize, bronze medal, Mr. Henderson.

Class 3.—Cut Flowers.

Collection of twelve roses, single trusses.—First prize, silver medal, T. S. Mort (gardener, Mr. Vernon). Second prize, bronze medal, His Excellency Sir W. Denison (gardener, Mr. F. Adler).

Collection of eight roses.—Honorary mention, T. S. Mort, Esq.

Twelve roses, bunches, Mr. R. Henderson, bronze medal.

Collection of roses.—Prize, Society's silver medal, T. S. Mort, Esq.

Collection of forty-one varieties.—Prize silver medal, Mr. R. Henderson.

Collection of twenty-four varieties, honorary mention, T. S. Mort, Esq.

Eighteen flowering shrubs.—First prize, silver medal, Mr. J. Baptist; second prize, bronze medal, Mr. Henderson.

Five bunches of stocks.—Prize, silver medal, Mr. Delange.

Twelve anemones.—Prize, silver medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Collection of cut pansies.—Honorary mention, Mr. R. Henderson.

Six cut pelargoniums.—Honorary mention, Mr. R. Henderson.

Bouquet.—Prize, bronze medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Class 4.

Roots, Phœnix dactylifera (true date).—Silver medal, —Scott, Esq.

Dish of strawberries.—Prize, three minors, Sir W. Denison.

Three citrons.—Prize, one minor, Miss Archibald.

Seville oranges.—Honorary mention, Mr. J. Baptist.

Lisbon lemons.—One minor, Mr. J. Baptist.

Class 5.—Vegetables.

Manchester blue potato.—Three minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Oak-leaved kidney.—Two minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

London flag leek.—Prize, bronze medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Artichokes.—One minor, Mr. J. Baptist.

Jerusalem artichokes.—Three minors, Sir William Denison.

Sweet potatoes.—Three minors, Sir William Denison.

Beetroot.—Three minors, Sir William Denison.

White globe turnip.—Two minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Orange carrot.—Two minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Woodford's marrowfat pea.—Two minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Hollow-crowned parsnips.—Three minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Twenty-four sticks asparagus.—Bronze medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Battersea cabbage.—Three minors, Mr. J. Baptist.

Collection of salads.—Bronze medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Collection of medicinal herbs.—Bronze medal, Mr. J. Baptist.

Bunch of oranges.—Silver medal, Mr. George Macintosh.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, accompanied by Lady Denison, and the Bishops of Sydney and Newcastle, visited the exhibition in the morning. The band of the 12th Regiment performed during the afternoon. The amount taken at the gate was £50 2s. 10d.

Separation of Waterloo, &c., from Redfern Municipality.—A public meeting, pursuant to advertisement, of the resident householders of Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates and Botany, was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Waterloo Retreat, Botany Road, for the purpose of taking steps to obtain a separation of the Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates from the municipality of Redfern, and to form in connection with Botany a new municipality. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. Burnett having been voted into the chair, that gentleman read the advertisement calling the meeting, and proceeded to explain the origin of the present movement, and the advantages likely to accrue to the people of the locality sought to be incorporated. He stated that the inhabitants of the Waterloo and Mount Lachlan Estates being convinced that their interests, while incorporated with Redfern, would not be so well attended to as they would if under their own management, had held a meeting on the subject, and appointed a committee to take the necessary proceedings to secure the separation. A petition had been prepared, and a plan of the proposed municipality sketched, which lay on the table before him. Many of the inhabitants of that part of the Waterloo Estate not included within the boundaries of the Redfern Municipality, and many of the inhabitants of Botany had expressed a wish to be incorporated with them, and a second petition had been prepared for the signature of such persons. Both petitions had already been numerously signed, and the promoters of the measure now sought the sanction of a public meeting for their proceedings. They would hear both petitions read, and it would then be for them to say whether they would adopt them or not. Mr. M. Faucett, in moving the adoption of the petitions, said that many persons were alarmed at the idea of a municipal rate being levied on their ground, especially small cultivators, market gardeners, and others. The great majority of the residents were working men, and the councillors would have to be selected from among themselves; it was not very likely, therefore, that they would lay a heavy rate upon their own property; indeed, it was his opinion that the tax would fall very light upon the small proprietors. He should like to see the occupied land, by which he meant that land already brought under cultivation, assessed at a very low rate, even lower than the unoccupied land; and for this reason, that the land under cultivation was only rendered valuable by the toil and sweat of the poor man, whilst the unoccupied land was kept back by the large landholder for the purpose of enhancing its price. He thought that the levying a higher rate on those lands they would be brought into the market at a more reasonable price. There was a good deal of land now lying close to where they were then met, by the roadside, for which Sir Daniel Cooper wanted £30 per annum per acre. He thought that land ought to be rated at that sum, and the land lying at the back, sand-hills and swamps, of course at a much less rate. Mr. T. Rostron seconded the motion for the adoption of the petitions. He entirely coincided with the last speaker in his views as to a low rate of assessment on the cultivated lands; he thought that one shilling or one shilling and sixpence an acre would be quite high enough. He then, in a rather rambling speech, endeavoured to show the advantages that would accrue to Botany from being incorporated with Waterloo. It would be the means of good roads being made throughout from Sydney to Botany Waters. Villages would arise where now there were nothing but sandy wastes, and in all probability there would be a township on the shores of the Bay. Beside this, by their union, the great curse to the producers of the district, the toll-bar, would be swept off the road, never again to be put on; but if the district of Botany were not to be united to that of Waterloo, the latter would be compelled in their own defence to keep the toll-bar on, so that their neighbours should pay their fair share towards keeping the road in repair. A gentleman from Botany, whose name did not transpire, said that the Botany people did not object to municipal institutions, but they did not see any advantage it would be to them to be incorporated with Waterloo, for he believed that the toll-bar could not be removed. The chairman begged to inform the last speaker that there would be no difficulty in the matter if they were united, which would be seen by a reference to the Municipalities Act. Mr. Sirkett rose to say a few words in support of the proposed municipality. He thought it one of the grandest schemes that could be undertaken for both districts; they ought to be united, for they were both alike interested. The improvement of one neighbourhood would be an improvement to the other; it would not be fair for the inhabitants of Waterloo to make good roads and improvements for the people of Botany to benefit by without the latter paying some portion of the expense; though he did not agree with Mr. Faucett in laying a heavy rate on unoccupied land, while the occupier was rated very light. He thought all land should be rated according to its value. In answer to the gentleman on his left, from Botany, who stated that the toll bar could not be removed, on account of its being a trust, he begged to inform that gentleman that he was in error, for if the incorporation took place nothing would be easier, all they would have to do would be to petition the Government to forgive the debt—some £1400—and let the Corporation take charge of the road. The Municipal Council would then at once throw open the road, but of course if the people of Botany did not join in the movement, or were they to form a municipality of their own, as was scarcely likely that the tollbar would be removed, as it could hardly be expected that the Waterloo people would allow the traffic of Botany to cut up the road through the Municipality without paying for it. The motion that the petitions be adopted was then put from the chair and carried without a single dissentient. A number of signatures were then attached to the petitions, and a vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

Loyal Demonstration.—On Tuesday evening last, the performances at the Prince of Wales Theatre were under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General. The house was crowded in every part, and the overture had commenced previous to the arrival of the Governor and suite. As soon, however, as the viceregal box was occupied the audience gave a simultaneous cheer, rose en masse, and remained standing while the "National Anthem" was being performed. At its conclusion, another hearty cheer burst forth before the assemblage finally settled down to hear the music of the opera.

NEWCASTLE.

[From our Correspondent.]

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

October 5.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Watt-street, the Chairman, Mr. George Tully, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a letter was read from Mr. Arthur Hodgson, M.L.A., in reply to the communication sent to him as agreed on at last meeting, expressing a strong desire to promote the objects specified therein, and stating that he and Mr. A. W. Scott, M.L.A., were co-operating for the purpose.

THE TONNAGE DUES.

The Chairman called attention to the statements recently made on the subject of the tonnage dues in the Legislative Assembly, which required that the circumstances under which the dues were initiated here should be known to the House and the public. The explanation was necessary, because it was evident that the facts were now forgotten, and because that, the original understanding not having been carried out, Newcastle had been placed in an anomalous and unfair position. Most present would recollect that the tonnage dues had originated in a recommendation of his Excellency the Governor-General, on his first visit here, in March, 1855, who, on being applied to on the subject of the improvement of the port of Newcastle, recommended that, as it was intended by the Government, as a general rule, that all improvements of a local character should thenceforward be effected by local funds, the inhabitants should apply for powers to tax their trade for the purpose; and who also said that the application would have the support of the Government. His Excellency, at the same time, stating that the funds so raised by dues, together with the rental of the wharves, &c., would be administered by a local board for the improvement of the port. In consequence of a recommendation proceeding from such high authority, the inhabitants were induced, in good faith, to petition in public meeting for power to levy the dues, but, although his Excellency was, of course, not liable to imputation of blame in the matter—yet the rule of which he had given them an assurance that each port should locally defray the charges of its own improvement, had not, up to the present, been adopted, and Newcastle stood alone in doing so, while in the general revenue it contributed to improvements effected in the meantime in other harbours; nor even had they as yet obtained the local Board then spoken of. The result had been a serious tax on their trade, which they certainly would not have sought could they have foreseen that they were to stand alone in the matter. Mr. S. Kemp confirmed the remarks of the chairman, and said that the last thing contemplated at the time was the unequal result which had followed. Still they would not now look for a repeal of the dues if the rule were made general. The chairman said that the increase in the amount of the dues, and in the trade of the port would be observed from the following return:—

	£	s.	d.
Tonnage dues collected in quarter ending 30th September, 1859	648	0	0
Tonnage dues collected in quarter ending 30th September, 1858	298	7	0
Increase in the September quarter this year as compared with same quarter last year	349	13	0

After some remarks on the subject from Mr. S. Wright, on the motion of Mr. Broughton, seconded by Mr. Kemp, it was resolved that the circumstances which initiated the tonnage dues at this port, be communicated to Mr. A. Hodgson and Mr. A. W. Scott, the representatives of this town and district, with a request that they may be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

After the passing of the resolution, Mr. S. Wright said that, in order to meet a possible difficulty which might be now raised in the case, he would not be opposed to the principle of the tonnage dues, even here, if the Government would expend in addition at this port, the same proportionate amount as they might grant to other places.

LOCAL HARBOUR BOARD.

Mr. S. Kemp said that it would be well at the same time to inform Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Scott, on the subject of this promise of a local board, which would be remembered in connection with the Governor's first visit to Newcastle. Mr. S. Wright said, that the time had come when, of necessity, one must be appointed if the trade of the port was to be carried on; everything was now referred to a board in Sydney, as which they knew as little as the board did of them. Mr. W. H. Whyte said, that the necessity was proved by the increase in the trade of the port shewn in the return just read. The Chairman remarked that, although the present harbour-master was an excellent officer, and did all he could, yet he was only a subordinate; the fact was that the principle was all wrong. Mr. S. Wright observed that, with a local harbour and pilot board, the latter would be enabled to regulate the charges for pilotage where vessels took the steam-tug, and to make that deduction usual in such cases at other ports. Mr. W. H. Whyte said, that also a great hardship and expense was imposed on masters of vessels in obliging them to go down to Sydney to be examined for exemption from pilotage, as to their knowledge of the port by a board which could know but little themselves about it. The subject then dropped, on the understanding that the Secretary would further represent the subject to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Scott.

COAL WHARVES AND STEAM CRANES.

Mr. S. Wright said that it was important to represent to the committee moved for on this subject by Mr. Scott, that not less than three steam cranes, and a proportionate wharfage space, would be sufficient for the accommodation of the coal traffic which would occur in connection with the Great Northern Railway, if the Government would develop that branch of traffic; these wharves and cranes were, or ought to be, a part of the establishment of the railway, and should be provided for by the funds applicable to the line; there were already three collieries which were, or would immediately be, in operation, and each would, for instance, require a crane, as one could not wait for another. Mr. Kemp said that an erroneous impression prevailed that one crane could ship, say twelve hundred tons of coal per day; this Mr. Moriarty had said, and might be, so far, true, but everybody in the coal trade knew that the quantity shipped would be limited by the power necessary to stow it away in a vessel's hold;—there should be three steam cranes. Mr. Downey was of same opinion. Mr. Wright said that otherwise they would stop the coal traffic on the line; the Government were unaccountably dilatory in providing this most indispensable accommodation, for want of which the line was now losing a traffic of many thousand pounds a-year; he (Mr. Wright) had a letter from Captain Martindale on this very subject, dated 14th September, 1858, in reply to one written to him respecting wharfage accommodation for railway coals, in which he said, "the matter has been referred to the engineer-in-chief for report, and a further communication will be made to you." That communication had never yet been received; the most ordinary foresight would have shown that, if not done before, one of the first things to have been attended to on the opening of the line was sufficient provision for this great traffic. After some further remarks, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Whyte, seconded by Mr. Wright, it was resolved that the wants of the railway and the port, as regards sufficient provision for the shipment of coal from the collieries on the line, be represented to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Scott, in order that they may be laid before the committee of the Legislative Assembly about to be applied for on the subject.

THE GENERAL WHARF.

The Chairman said that the progress of the construction of the general wharf being suspended, and, as it appeared from the Colonial Treasurer's statement that there is a balance of the tonnage dues, amounting to £5473 on hand, there was no reason why this important work should be stopped; he hoped, therefore, that the Chamber would represent this point also to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Scott; and, on the motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Downey, it was resolved that it be represented accordingly, in order that the work be resumed as early as possible.

The Chairman, having said that all would have noticed the exertions of Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Scott in promoting the interests of this place in Parliament, a more appropriate time for acknowledging which would hereafter be afforded, the meeting broke up.

PORT STEPHENS.

[From our Correspondent.]

October 2nd.—Two very old residents in this district have died during the past week; both were in humble circumstances, but none the less have their deaths caused a painful sensation to those who had known them so long. One of them, Richard Eddles (better known as Old Dick), was assigned to the Company in 1829, and has lived here ever since; he had laid by a small sum of money, and was the owner of some horse stock; nearly every one in the town, of all classes and creeds, attended his funeral, for his name was quite a household word in Stroud. Eddles had enjoyed a small pension from the Company for some years, and managed to eke out a tolerable living by doing odd jobs about the town. The other death was that of William Lear, an equally old inhabitant of the district, but not so well known here, as he resided principally at Gloucester.

Mr. Hugh M'Pherson returned from the Pignum Barrier on Friday. Undiscouraged by the ill success of former prospectors, he had pushed on higher up the creek, and in two days' work he and his partner obtained about 2 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold, with a very rude tom and a tin dish. This gold he brought into town on Friday; it is of much the same character as the samples formerly mentioned, but some of it is mingled with crystalline quartz. Mr. M'Pherson says he is sure a man could make £1 per diem—he thinks half an ounce would be nearer the mark, but he is quite confident that £1 per day each could be earned; his partner and some of his brothers will proceed there at once, and several other persons are going. This time there can be no mistake about it, and our stores already display picks and shovels, and other mining paraphernalia. If the Pignum Barrier turn out a tolerably rich field, the short distance from Sydney to Port Stephens will make it peculiarly available for the unemployed of your metropolis. It is about eighty miles from Stroud, where all necessaries can be procured; but the road is described as being very mountainous, and impracticable for drays—these difficulties will soon vanish, however, if a payable gold-field for a large population is ascertained beyond doubt. At present those working or prospecting there will be much straitened and impeded by want of supplies.

The Raymond Terrace Bench having against the wishes of their townspeople, brought that place under the "Towns Cattle Driving Act," a numerously signed petition will be sent to the Assembly against it. A more suicidal act on their part cannot be conceived, as, cattle driving being confined by the Act to the hours before six a.m. and after six p.m.; no cattle can ever be shipped by the steamers, which only call there from ten a.m. to four p.m. As this absurd freak on the part of the Terrace Justice Shallows will prevent any cattle or horses being sent from this district to Newcastle or Sydney, we hope to hear the powerful voice of the member for the Williams raised strongly against such an obstructive and useless regulation. The petition will be signed by nearly every resident of Stroud or the Terrace, and, if time allowed, would also receive the signatures of all the Gloucester and Myall settlers.

The Colonial Treasurer's uncourteous reply to the member for Newcastle's question relative to the long-needed lighthouse at Port Stephens Heads has caused some surprise; the terribly frequent accounts during the winter months of schooners and cutters "ashore to the northward" should at least have insured a civil answer to a question of so such importance as that of establishing one harbour of refuge between Sydney and the new colony of Queensland. If petitions are required on the matter, do open the Treasurer's eyes to the necessity which exists for a lighthouse here; I have little doubt that two or three could easily be procured from captains of coasters, even without the half-crown for each signature, which (Mr Cowper says) is the Sydney market price for such articles. We were glad to see that Mr. Weekes' sneer at the "unknown" harbour of Port Stephens met with a deserved rebuke from several members of both sides of the House—who had personally experienced its advantages during tempests on this peculiarly "safe" (!) coast. Mr. Weekes' experience of the navigation of "George-street" is evidently rather greater than his knowledge of the Australian seaboard, which is "not," as he justly observes, to be learnt by "intuition."

The wheat crop is looking very promising, and the weather is quite that of summer time.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[From our Correspondent.]

September 24th.—Native Dogs.—During the past twelve months, these animals appear to have been very much on the increase in this district, and to have become much bolder than they ever were before. They have caused the loss of a considerable number of sheep by rushing them off their camps, not only during the night but also in broad daylight. As for calves, it is quite impossible to keep any account of what destruction takes place amongst their numbers. Strychnine is used to a great extent in endeavouring to decrease the number of dogs. To eradicate their race would probably be impossible, as they are continually flocking in towards the settled districts. Some settlers, in order to encourage their shepherds and hut-keepers to be active in the destruction of these pests, give a quarter, or, sometimes, half a pound of tobacco in exchange for every tail sent in to the station. Even in the simple matter of poisoning dogs, some small amount of experience is required. It was found that the dogs, after swallowing the baits, frequently wandered away so far, that it was impossible to find their bodies to cut off their tails. An ingenious hut-keeper, however, discovered an easy method of overcoming this difficulty. Just over the spot where he laid the bait, he hung a piece of meat or hide up to the branch of a tree; the dog, after swallowing the bait, would have his attention attracted to what was suspended, and whilst jumping to endeavour to reach it, would allow the strychnine to affect his system to an extent sufficient to prevent him from wandering very far from the spot before he became incapable of further motion. It is a curious fact that although the dogs are not able to avoid a poisoned bait, they have never yet been known to partake of a beast that has died of the Cumberland endemic.

Dry Lakes.—In this part of the colony there are a number of lakes which unfortunately are generally dry, and only occasionally contain water when filled by the overflow of the Lachlan or the Murrumbidgee. Perhaps these rivers do not rise high enough to throw water into these lakes more than once in every four or five years, and consequently large tracts of country are rendered comparatively useless by the want of water. It has often been thought that it might be possible to make channels that would lead water on to the beds of the lakes even in ordinary seasons, but until very lately no effort has been made to effect this object. On the Paika run are a number of these dry lakes amongst others one called Benoumbal, which lies about ten miles above the estuary of the Lachlan and four miles from a spot where the water from that river almost annually overflows. A number of men are now at work cutting a channel four feet deep and four feet wide, from Benoumbal to the Lachlan swamps, a distance of about four miles, by which it is hoped that water will be conducted into the lake whenever a fresh comes down the river. Should this undertaking be attended with success, many other works of a similar nature will be undertaken, by which the general value of all the back country will be very greatly enhanced.

Shipping News.—The Albury, 60 tons burthen, 30 horse power, commanded by Captain George Johnstone, and accompanied by the Barwan and Witta Witta barges, has just passed up. It appears that she went down the Murray nearly empty and, meeting the Ruby at Wapmanga, forty miles below the junction of the Darling, took on board from her 250 tons of goods and proceeding upwards entered the Murrumbidgee on the 18th instant, accompanied by three barges. At the Lachlan junction, the Wakool barge was cast off. The Albury will arrive at Lang's Crossing Place to-morrow. On this trip she brings 45 tons of fencing wire, 40 tons flour, 25 tons machinery for quartz crushing at Adelong, 10 tons of machinery for Gundagai, being Cadell's saw-mill, and the remainder of the cargo general merchandise, including 50 tons of goods brought up to order. The flour brought up is being sold here at £43 a ton. The freight is £10 a ton to the lower part of the river, and higher in proportion as the boat proceeds further up. The Albury is to proceed to Gundagai if the water will possibly permit her to go so high. The river is still rising here, and there seems to be no reason to apprehend any deficiency of water.

The Gemini, twin steamer, Captain W. R. Randell, came up to Balranald last Sunday week, and after landing cargo, again went down the river.

COLONIAL WINE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Allow me to suggest to any one of our wine growers the opening of a *retail store*—nothing would tend more to increase the consumption and bring it into notice and general consumption. Thousands have no "idea" what it is, or likely to know, when only to be obtained by the dozen or hogshead. Open but a retail shop—this is just "the season" of the year—and it would become more generally known than columns of advertisements, or other notices that such an article is produced in this colony, and yet scarcely known.

ONE THAT CAN'T BUY A DOZEN.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 6th October.

The President took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. BOURN RUSSELL said he had been requested to state on behalf of the Government that, from the unexpected resignation of the hon. member (Dr. Dickson) of his place as the representative of the Government in the Council, Ministers had as yet been unable to supply his place. This arose, he believed, amongst other causes, from the fact of the Executive Council meeting only once a week; but on Monday next he was requested to state that a person would be appointed.

Several members—"A person," "a person."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said, the hon. member said a person was to be appointed. He would ask whether the hon. member could inform the House if that person would be a member of the Cabinet and of the Executive Council?

Mr RUSSELL was not prepared to say. He had no further instructions. He was informed that a gentleman was to be sworn in on Monday.

Mr. D. THOMSON: Sworn in—as what? Perhaps the honorable member would be a little more explicit.

Mr. RUSSELL: Sworn in, he supposed, to represent the Government in this House; and, he presumed, a member of the Cabinet and Executive.

MEDICAL BILL.

Dr. BLAND presented a petition from the council and members of the Medical Association of Sydney in favour of the bill now before the House, and moved that it be received.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the motion.

The petition was received.

Mr DOCKER presented a petition from a number of medical practitioners resident in and about Parramatta in favour of the passing of the Medical Bill before the House.

The petition was received, and notice of motion given for referring it to the select committee to which the bill had been referred.

Mr. WISE presented a petition from medical practitioners in Bathurst, in favour of the Medical Bill.

The petition was received, and notice given of motion for referring it to the select committee on the Medical Bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON obtained leave to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice on a former day, for the printing of petitions in reference to the Medical Bill, substituting a notice that such petitions be referred to the select committee on the Medical Bill.

Dr. MACFARLANE also withdrew the motions of which he had given notice for the printing of various petitions in reference to the Medical Bill, substituting notices that such petitions be referred to the select committee.

Dr. DOUGLASS, in the absence of the honorable member who moved the appointment of the select committee on the Medical Bill, would, by permission of the House, move that such committee have leave to sit during any adjournment of the House.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON suggested to the hon. member to extend his motion to all select committees which had been appointed, in order that some business might be got on with.

Dr. DOUGLASS consented, and the motion was then seconded by Mr. D. THOMSON.

Question put and leave granted to select committees to sit accordingly.

Dr DICKSON said he had been requested to present a petition, the object of which was to induce the House to stay all further legislation in the matter involved in the Medical Bill. In presenting this document he thought it right to point out to the House that the document scarcely came up, in point of form, to what the House might be supposed to expect in a petition.

[The hon. member held up the petition, which was on a sheet of note paper.]

The PRESIDENT inquired if the petition was addressed to this House—if the petitioner had signed it—and if the language was respectful?

Dr. DICKSON replied in the affirmative to these questions. The petition was from a Mr. O'Reilly, who styled himself physician and surgeon, but complained that his diplomas had been ignored by the present Medical Board, and prayed the House to stay all further legislation in the matter, as any further measures passed would only increase the injuries under which he already suffered. He moved that the petition be received.

Dr. DOUGLASS thought, after what had fallen from the hon. member, that it would be well that the petition be read by the clerk at the table.

The petition having been read,

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he had no objection to the petition on the ground of its wording, but it would be well to see that it came up to what was required by their Standing Orders. [After a pause, during which the hon. member had referred to the Standing Orders, and closely examined the petition.] Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he should not oppose the reception of the petition, for although it might not be precisely in such form as might be desired he thought the House should not throw obstacles in the way of petitioners by insisting too rigidly on the mere form of petition.

The petition was received.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice of his intention to move that this petition, together with others which had been presented in opposition to the Medical Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

RAILWAY LAW BUSINESS.

Mr. ISAACS gave notice that it was his intention to ask the hon. member representing the Government, when he appeared in the House, whether the legal business connected with the Government railways had been transferred to the office of the Crown Solicitor? If so, whether an additional clerk had been specially appointed for such business, and at what salary?

MORETON BAY.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice of his intention to move resolutions against the separation of Moreton Bay from this colony.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BOURN RUSSELL said that, in pursuance of notice, he should now move that the standing orders of the Council be suspended with the view to the reception of a petition by Mr. John Warn Tuck, praying for leave to introduce a bill for enabling him to light with gas, the towns of East and West Maitland. Before he asked the House to suspend their orders, he would state the reasons which induced him to do so.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said, he thought that it was understood that they should not proceed with any business. (Hear, hear.) He had carefully abstained from touching upon anything which could be considered entering upon business himself, and he believed it was the intention of hon. members who sat near him, likewise so to abstain. (Hear, hear.) He felt strongly that no business whatever should be entered upon until the Government was duly represented in the House by a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. EAGAR said, that he had understood that the object and effect of the adjournment of last night was to leave it entirely open to the House to proceed to the business this day; or, at all events, that it was open to reconsider the question whether they should proceed or not. He did not see any necessity for the presence of a representative of the Government; there was business on the paper which had no relation whatever to the Government, and he felt that the House was bound in justice to the public to proceed with the business. If they refrained from going into business until the Government sent a representative there, when would they begin at all? (Hear, hear.) They had no means of compelling the Government to send a Minister there—no vote of censure that they could pass would have such effect. He thought by the course proposed the House would be tying up its own hands, and if not out of order he would now move that "the House proceed at once to the business on the paper."

The PRESIDENT said such motion would be in order.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was quite true that the House possessed no power directly to compel the Government to send a representative here, but he hoped that it was equally true that there was not any Government that would wilfully be guilty of the discourtesy of not appointing such a representative for any lengthened time. He had understood that the adjournment of yesterday had been agreed to for the purpose of giving the Government time to complete their arrangements, and he had hoped that the time so given, seeing how long they had already had, would have been sufficient. No doubt, if a Government should at any time studiously refrain from appointing a representative to this House, notwithstanding the well known sense of the House upon the subject, then the House would know how to assert its dignity. It was impossible to say when a Minister of the Crown might or might not be wanted in this House; at any time of a debate. On any measure questions might arise on which information might be required from the Government, and they must have some one to give such information. He for one regretted extremely that they should now be without a representative of the Government; but there was not any business of such an urgent nature as to require the House to take an extreme step, by proceeding with business in the absence of such representative. If, indeed, the House did find it necessary at length to proceed to business, the first should, in his opinion, be a vote of censure on the Government, if they persisted in ignoring what was due to this House.

Dr. BLAND, although he could not see why general business should not be gone on with, thought the Government entitled to more forbearance at the hands of hon. members. If, as was suggested, they proceeded to a vote of censure—a vote which, looking to the present state of the House, would, in all probability, be carried—still that would be business. It would, in his opinion, have been much better to have adjourned for a week, as asked for last night.

Mr. ISAACS submitted that the motion of the hon. member (Mr Eagar) was altogether objectionable, and also altogether unnecessary. If the House thought it desirable to go on with the business they would do so, and needed not to pass a motion for that purpose. However, as the motion had been made, it must be disposed of. It was urged that it was idle to say that they could not proceed with business in the absence of the representative of the Government—because they had no power to compel the Government to appoint a representative to the House. True, there was no direct power of compulsion, but the House might adopt means which would have the effect of moving the Government to comply with the wishes and the constitutional right of the House. The House need not proceed by vote of censure as had been suggested, although that course was open to them, but they might simply refrain from doing any business at all—and this, on the ground that the Government had neglected to send anyone to that House to protect the public interests. There were measures which required this House to perfect them, and when it was found in another place that measures remained in abeyance, because the Government neglected this duty—others, in that other place would, doubtless exercise a direct power which they did possess over the Government.

Mr. EAGER thought that the hon. member was scarcely in order. He had made no reference to another place.

Mr. ISAACS continued (having been ruled in order): He was not quoting the words of the hon. member. However he would add that the House to-day was in a very different position to what it was yesterday. Yesterday they were asked to adjourn for a week without any reason whatever being given; without any statement that negotiations were going on,—or that the Government thought they would be enabled to appoint a representative. Now, however, they were assured that negotiations were going on; and although the excuse for the delay—that the Executive Council only met once a week—was a very childish one, yet it was an excuse, and a negotiation was going on; under these circumstances it was only courteous to the Government to give them the further time they required. He maintained that the Government ought to be represented in that House—that the public interests ought to be protected—all measures watched by a paid Minister, a paid public servant. As he had said it would under present circumstances only be courteous to consent to further delay, and such being his opinion, he should move the adjournment of the House.

Mr RUSSELL having heard the arguments of hon. members, had no wish whatever to press his motion on the House. He had indeed been desirous to bring it on in consequence of the great inconvenience, the serious loss to which the petitioners had been put by the delays in obtaining the measure he sought from this House, which in a former session had been considerably advanced, and then dropped altogether. With the leave of the House, he would now withdraw his motion.

Leave was granted.

A question now arose as to whether there was any motion at all before the House.

The PRESIDENT said there was the motion of the hon. member, Mr. Eagar, that the House do proceed with the business.

There ensued a lengthy and confused discussion, in which most honorable members took part, as to whether this was an amendment or a substantive motion, and also whether it could be put at all, Mr. Isaacs maintaining that it was altogether out of order—Mr. Deas Thomson that such a motion might be put; Mr Johnson also supporting this view, while the President desired to take the opinion of the House as his ruling was objected to.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES drew the attention of the House to May's Practice, pointing out the various modes in which hon. members might have proceeded, either by moving an adjournment, the reading of the orders of the day, the previous question, or an amendment; but at present he contended that neither course had been adopted.

Several members spoke again.

Dr. DOUGLASS, to put an end to what he considered was altogether an irregular discussion, moved that the House adjourn to Wednesday night.

Mr. WISE would second—

The PRESIDENT would first put the question whether, the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) was in order—

Mr WISE pointed out that the motion for adjournment superseded all other business, and he intended to second it, because he thought it the only way of getting rid of a serious difficulty. He, for one, really did not know what they were discussing, where they were, and he believed it was the same with other hon. members.—An hon. member was speaking, and he was interrupted. The hon. member who interrupted him was also interrupted. Another hon. member got up and made a motion, which another hon. member said was out of order, and so on throughout, until so many points of order had arisen that they did not know where they were. This motion for adjournment was the only way of geting rid of the difficulty. It was distinctly laid down that a motion for adjournment could be made at any time, at any stage of a debate, and therefore the motion he seconded was in order.

The PRESIDENT said it was so.

Mr. EAGAR opposed the adjournment. He would never concede the point that this House could not proceed with the public business of the country unless there was a representative of the Government in the House. He denied that there was any question of courtesy or discourtesy in the matter. This House had its rights, powers, and privileges, independent and irrespective of any Government, and it was bound to exercise them;—aye, and in despite of the Government, if need were. He would take much higher grounds—he would go on with the business, and thus compel the Government, for its own sake, for its own protection, to send some one into the House to watch for it. To act otherwise—to refuse to go on with the business, as they were doing, was, he contended, an abandonment of their rights and privileges. On Wednesday, they were told that the Government was doing something; then it was Mr. Montefiore who made some indefinite promise on behalf of the Government; now it was Mr. B. Russell who made a sort of a promise; next week some one else might come down and make some other promise. Where he would ask, was it to end? He, for one, would not consent to postpone the business of the country for any Ministry.

Mr. D. THOMSON said that the hon. member had quite misunderstood what had fallen from him. The House had never said that they could not go on with the public business without a representative of the Government—all that had been maintained was that it was inexpedient to go on under such circumstances.

Mr. ISAACS explained himself to the same effect.

Mr. BLAND was about to speak, but there were loud cries of "Question."

The PRESIDENT then put the question, on the motion for the adjournment.

The PRESIDENT declared the ayes had it.

Mr. EAGAR called for a division.

There were—

Ayes, 21.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Johnson	Mr. Eagar } Tellers.
Deas Thomson	Dr. Dickson
Alexander	
Bourn Russell	
Bland	
Wise	
Prince	
Forbes	
Holden	
Mitchell	
Captain Lamb, R.N.	
Mr. Para	
Norton	
Broadhurst	
Want	
Isaacs	
Hill	
Allen	
Berry	
Dr. Douglass } Tellers.	
Mr. Docker	

The House adjourned accordingly, at ten minutes past six o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Mr. ROTTON desired to ask the permission of the House to trespass on their ordinary rules, so far as to allow him to ask a question of the hon. Colonial Secretary without notice, on the subject of the late events in New Caledonia. Neither the hon. member who had first taken this matter up nor the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes) were then present in the House, or he should have left it in their hands to follow this matter up. Circumstances, however, had recently come to his knowledge with which he conceived it essential that this House should be acquainted, in order to see what steps should be taken to remedy the evils complained of. He had read in the Empire of that morning a detail of the circumstances that there took place, which put an entirely new complexion upon the case. It appeared from this report that some five individuals had been outlawed, and amongst these was a Mr. Paul, a native of the colony, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Durham of this city. Mr. Durham was prepared to offer evidence that his relation had not in any way trespassed on the laws of New Caledonia to such an extent as to warrant his being declared an outlaw; and he was desirous that steps should be taken at once for the protection of Mr. Paul's life and property. Mr. Durham had mentioned these circumstances to him (Mr. R.), and not knowing the way in which he ought to proceed in the matter, he (Mr. R.) had promised to bring the circumstances under the notice of this House. The hon. Colonial Secretary, in answer to a question on this subject some days back, had said that this question was an imperial and not a colonial one; but he would remind that hon. member that we had now ships of war in this harbour; and it was the duty of the commanders of these vessels to go down to the South Sea Islands, or to any place where the lives and properties of British subjects were at stake; and he was sure that the Government of this colony would be able to exert sufficient influence over the commodore of the squadron stationed in these seas to induce him to send down some vessel to New Caledonia to make enquiries into the matter, and if it were true that the lives and properties of British subjects were in danger, to protect them. At all events it was absolutely necessary that proper enquiry should be made into these circumstances, and that such steps should be taken that those who had relations and friends there should be satisfied that those friends and relations were protected.

Mr. COWPER was rather surprised at the course taken by the hon. member who had just sat down, for he (Mr. C.) knew nothing of all that the hon. member had just stated to the House until he heard it from the mouth of the hon. member. With regard to that statement he apprehended that the friends or relations of the gentleman who had been placed in the critical position described, might have taken some other course than that of mentioning the circumstances publicly in that House. If they had applied to the Government or to the Commodore of the Station he thought they would have taken a more advisable step. For himself, he was in no position to say more than that he knew no more of the circumstances mentioned by the hon. member than that which he had that evening heard from the hon. member himself. He would, however, assure the House that nothing had been neglected, that all the steps which, in the opinion of the Governor-General and of the officers of the squadron, were deemed to be necessary had been taken. A matter that had attracted so much notice, and caused so much excitement amongst the community would, they might depend, be treated in the way that its importance and its serious nature demanded. As to the statement of the hon. member he (Mr. C.) knew officially nothing about it, but if the gentleman alluded to would wait upon him, every attention would be paid to his suggestions.

The SPEAKER mentioned that there remarks had been irregular; and whilst on the subject of irregularities he would bring before the House an irregularity in a petition presented to that House a few days ago; and a duplicate of which petition he had noticed had been presented to the other House. From the report of the proceedings in the other House he saw that the following was what was reported to have taken place. "Mr. Want presented a petition signed by 104 inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and having attached to it copies of the additional signatures, the originals of which were affixed to a duplicate of the petition which had been presented to the Legislative Assembly." On examining the petition presented to this House, it was found that there were only six signatures attached to it, and that all the rest were only copies. The petition was consequently what it purported to be, and was in contravention of the Standing Orders. Both the petition to this House and that to the other House were against the Standing Rules, and there must have been some misrepresentation, since it had been stated in the other House that the signatures appended to the petition there presented were copies of the original signatures appended to the petition presented to this House; whilst on looking at the signatures to the petition to this House, all but six were found to be copies. He mentioned this matter now in order that for the future hon. members presenting petitions should look for themselves, and assure themselves that they were in accordance with the Standing Orders.

Mr. MURRAY presumed that the petition would be considered as good in so far as the six signatures were concerned?

The SPEAKER: Yes. It was the petition of six persons only, and therefore could not be considered as having so much weight as if it had been the petition of six hundred.

Mr PLUNKETT thought that the House ought to demand of every hon. member presenting a petition that he should state to the House distinctly what number of signatures were genuine and what were copies.

The SPEAKER: The House could take notice of no signature but that which was genuine; the copying of signatures was an irregularity, and in the case of this petition the copied signatures would have to be cut off from it.

OMISSION IN DIVISION LIST.

Mr. MACALISTER drew the Speaker's attention to the circumstance that his name had been omitted in the division list on the question of adjournment the previous evening. He voted with the noes, which would have made the numbers—ayes 28, noes 31, instead of ayes 28, noes 30, as they stood at present on the records of the House.

The SPEAKER (having referred to the teller's lists) intimated that the records of the House agreed with the teller's lists. However, the hon. member's name should be added.

PETITION.

Mr. LYONS presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Burwood relative to railway fares.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Mr. HIERONIMUS asked the hon. Attorney-General "If he is aware that Wellington has been omitted from the lists of places where Courts of Quarter Sessions are to be holden, and if it his intention to remedy the omission?"

Mr. COWPER (in the absence of the Attorney-General) replied that he could not positively speak from memory, but he believed Wellington was included in the new lists to be proclaimed.

INCOME OR PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. DARK asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary, "If, in the event of the duties on tea and sugar being reduced or abolished, it is the intention of Government to introduce a bill imposing an income and property tax?"

Mr. COWPER replied that if anything was done with the duties on tea and sugar, it was not the intention of the Government to impose an income and property tax.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER LADY AUGUSTA.

Mr. HAY asked the hon. the Colonial Treasurer "What has been the decision of the Executive Council with respect to the seizure of the Lady Augusta, steamer and cargo, and the fines imposed on the master and supercargo; and what has been the reason of the remission by the Council, if such remission has taken place, of the forfeitures and fines?"

Mr. WEEKES replied that the circumstances to which the hon. member's question referred were these: The steamer Lady Augusta, laden with cargo, and having a barge in tow also laden with cargo, was proceeding up the river Murray, and had arrived at Moama, where the steamer and barge were seized by the police magistrate of the place for an infraction of the Publicans' Act. The police magistrate likewise proceeded against the owner of the goods (who was on board) under another act. Both were convicted, and sentenced to pay fines of £50 each—that was, the master of the steamer (Mr. Robertson) and the owner of the goods (Mr. Allsopp). The magistrate was also empowered by the Act to confiscate the steamer, the barge, and all the goods on board. The matter, in due course, was brought under the attention of the Government, and the Crown Solicitor advised that, as regards Mr. Allsopp, the conviction was informal, the fine imposed not being in conformity with the Act (£50 instead of £...), but that the conviction against Captain Robertson could be sustained. The Government, on considering the whole question, felt that to confiscate property to so large an amount as that of the steamer and the property on board for the infraction of an Act by the captain of the steamer would be a great stretch of the law, and involve unnecessary hardship. They therefore decided that they would remit so much of the penalty as related to the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, but felt justified in carrying out the fine against the captain, the law in that case being inflexible. [In answer to further enquiries from Mr. HAY.] He stated that Mr. Allsopp was convicted of having unlawfully sold a cask of whisky. Captain Robertson was convicted for carrying about spirituous liquors for sale. He (Mr. Weekes) could not say whether it was usual for the Government to proceed in a matter of such importance upon the advice of the Crown Solicitor.

Mr. HAY asked if there was any objection to the papers being laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. WEEKES said there could be no objection.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THE CABINET.

Mr. HAY asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary "Whether it is proposed that the Attorney-General should retain his seat in the Cabinet, he being now a subordinate officer responsible to the Colonial Secretary."

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said it was proposed that the Attorney-General should retain his seat in the Cabinet for the present.

THE INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SAMUEL, in the absence and at the request of Mr. Atkinson, begged to ask the hon. the Secretary for Lands the following questions, of which notice had been given by the latter gentleman, viz., "How it is that although the steamer Corio arrived at Glenelg at 8 a.m. this day, with the mails ex Benares, up to 3 p.m. no messages from Adelaide direct have been received in Sydney?"

The SPEAKER observed that it was not in accordance with the practice of parliaments for one hon. member to propose a question of which notice had been given by another.

Mr. SAMUEL replied that Mr. Atkinson had been compelled, through sudden indisposition, to leave the House; it was under these circumstances that he (Mr. Samuel) had been requested to put the question. If it was open to him, however, he would propose the question on his own behalf, without previous notice.

The SPEAKER thought the House would deem the excuse offered as a sufficient reason for relaxing the usual rule.

Mr. ROBERTSON then said, in reply to the question, that a telegram had that morning been despatched to Adelaide, in order to ascertain the cause of the delay referred to. No answer had yet been received to the communication; but he could take upon himself to assure the House that from whatever cause the delay had arisen, the blame did not attach to the New South Wales side of the line.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. WEEKES moved, pursuant to notice, "That this House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider of the Ways and Means, to meet the supply granted to Her Majesty."

The motion having been seconded, was put and passed, and the House thereupon resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. WEEKES then moved, "That there be granted to her Majesty in aid of the public services for the year 1859 a sum not exceeding £3418 from the consolidated revenue of the colony."

The motion was put and passed.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. WEEKES then rose and said: Mr. Piddington,—As this is the usual period for laying before the House a statement as to the financial condition and prospects of the country, I avail myself of the opportunity, and in making this, which is almost necessarily a dry, although not altogether an uninteresting exposition, I must crave the attention and indulgence of the committee while I submit the accounts to them. I will not trespass longer upon their patience than will enable me to state, as clearly as I am able, the real state of the financial affairs of the colony, and I think I shall be able to show before I sit down that, without taking any exaggerated view, our condition is highly satisfactory. Before entering immediately into the matter of the public finances, however, there is one subject which I feel desirous of bringing under the notice of the committee and the country. It is a subject which has frequently been commented upon, not only in this and the neighbouring colonies, but which has also formed a theme of comments in the English Press, to our disadvantage. I mean the circumstance of the balance of trade being steadily against the country from year to year—the difference being ... imports and exports, amounting to between one and two millions sterling. This circumstance, I repeat, has frequently been commented on in England as not affording a very favourable symptom of our progress, and I think it was not until very lately that any steps were taken to show how the case really stands in connection with this alleged loss of the balance of trade being so much against us. Since 1857, however, steps had been taken which would have the effect of putting the matter in a rather more favourable ...

light. I find, from the published statistics, that, in 1855, our imports amounted to £4,600,000; in 1856, to £5,400,000; in 1857, to £6,700,000; and in 1858, to £6,059,000. Against which the exports were, in 1855, £2,600,000; in 1856, £3,400,000; in 1857, £4,011,000; and in 1858, £4,186,000. Now, from these figures, the committee will see that there is a considerable falling off in exports as compared with imports, and, unless the circumstance is explained, I admit that it must tell rather against the country. Now, it is well known that a great deal of the trade of the colony goes southward. (Hear, hear.) Of this—the overland trade, as it is termed (my predecessors have alluded to it as accounting to some extent for the deficiency)—until lately no record has been kept. There has been no account taken of the vast quantity of stock going over the Murray to Victoria, and forming part of our exports. From the records of Victoria for the year 1857, I find there were imported into that colony 102,000 head of horned cattle, 435,000 sheep, and 5500 horses. In the following year, 1858, our own records show that there were exported hence 130,000 head of horned cattle, 469,000 sheep, and 6700 horses. But, in addition to this, in comparing the exports of the two colonies—in addition to this large quantity of stock, for which we get no credit, I find that there is a considerable quantity of wool, the growth of the southern country, conveyed overland and shipped from Victoria, that colony being credited with it, notwithstanding that it is the produce of New South Wales. (Hear, hear. That which I am showing is quite clear from the following statement:—In 1857 there were in New South Wales 8,000,000 sheep. Of the clip of these 8,000,000 sheep, the export is 17,000,000 lbs. The sheep in Victoria are only half that number. They only number 4,600,000; but Victoria exports more wool than New South Wales with double the quantity of sheep. It is therefore clear that a very large quantity of the wool of the Southern Districts goes overland to Melbourne. We lose the credit of it, and Victoria gets it. If the committee will take the trouble to run up these several amounts, they will find that the result will nearly, if not quite, account for the difference between our exports and imports. I was desirous of showing this, because there have been reflections thrown upon our prosperity from that very cause, but I hope that in future this will be taken into consideration. If the committee will turn to the last page of the Ways and Means, they will find what is now the total debt of the colony. The total debt of the colony is now £4,534,530. There are at present sums now in the course of being raised; that is, the debentures have all left the colony, and are in the hands of the Oriental Banking Company of London—the agents of the colony—in course of disposal. It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting if I state to the committee the price that has been obtained up to the last accounts we have had from the Oriental Bank—for nearly £600,000 of these debentures. (Hear, hear.) From the 1st January to the 31st August of the present year £36,700 have been sold at 98½; £27,900 at 99; £38,700 at 99½; £37,000 at 99¾; £41,700 at par; £39,500 at ¼ per cent. prem.; £70,000 at ½ prem.; £79,000 at ¾ prem.; £51,000 at ⅞ prem.; £43,000 at 1¼ prem.; £10,000 at 1½ prem.; £4500 at 2 prem.; £42,500 at 2½ prem.; £25,000 at 3 prem. This takes us up to the time of the sudden declaration of war between France and Austria, when these, in common with all other securities, suffered a decline. The fall in the debentures of New South Wales was, however, less, I believe, than the fall in consols. They maintained their favourite character in a very marked manner when the great decline took place. The tide has since turned, and the debentures are gradually recovering their old position, the last account showing that they were rising gradually. (Hear, hear.) As one of the bills which will be brought before the House during the present session is a bill to repeal an Act for raising £150,000 to make good a deficit, I think it will be well if I give a slight sketch of the rise and progress, or rather rise and fall, of that deficit. (Hear, hear.) As has been before stated, the inauguration of responsible Government found a balance on the wrong side of the public ledger. The deficit on the 31st December, 1855, was £65,000; on the 31st December, 1856, it mounted to £151,000; and on the 2nd of February in the following year the House granted permission to borrow the sum of £150,000 by debentures, to pay off this deficit. I think it is a matter of congratulation to the country that there has been no necessity to raise a single shilling by virtue of that Act—that the resources of the country have overtaken the deficit, and that it is now entirely extinguished. (Hear, hear.) On the 31st December, 1857, the balance of the deficit was £124,000. There were no less than three Colonial Treasurers who took in hand the affairs of 1857. They differed slightly in their Estimates, the last one approximating nearer to the reality, by having a later view of the year. On the 31st December, 1857, the balance of the deficit was reduced to £95,665. So, Sir, we began on the 1st January, 1858, with a deficit of £95,665. The figures of that balance-sheet differ very slightly from those which were laid on the table last session; but in October, 1859, I am enabled to take a view of 1858, which of course my predecessors were unable to do, and principally by the saving of items which were voted, but not used—amounting to £124,000, the deficit at the end of December, 1858, was converted into a balance of credit of £48,227. I hope that we have got rid of deficits for ever. (Hear, hear.) I now approach the year 1859, with a credit balance of £48,277. The sum estimated last session for the purposes of the current year is £1,465,325; but the reality turns out to be very much more. The reality is £1,507,587, being an increase on the expenditure of £42,262. Against that I get credit, however, for the sum of £40,000, as, although voted, not being likely to be required, which arises from the proportion of the £50,000 appropriated by Act for the purposes of the Panama route. I think I am fairly entitled at this period of the year to assume that there is no probability of that £40,000 being wanted for this year, and that I may fairly take credit for it. This leaves the sum of £1,467,587 as the estimate of expenditure. Then, there are the loans. There was last year for public works £11,600; to pay off debentures in 1859, £80,000. Then, there is the further supplementary estimate of this year, amounting to the large sum of £113,587—out of which I propose that £85,000 should be charged against the ordinary revenue, and £28,507 should be covered by loans. If the committee would turn to the supplementary estimate they would see of what the items were composed. There was a variety of items of all kinds and descriptions—to make up deficiency in votes, for stores, grants in aid of public institutions, charitable allowances, aborigines, and a variety of other things. £2000 are placed upon the Estimates as a further allowance to jurors and witnesses in connection with Moreton Bay. A report was made to the Government that all the funds placed to the credit of the Moreton Bay Court for jurors and witnesses, had been exhausted, and £2000 was the smallest sum with which they could be able to carry on and pay the necessary expenses of witnesses and jurors; and the argument used in support of this was that the witnesses from all the ports to the northward had to come to Sydney to reach Moreton Bay. Therefore a very large expense, which was unavoidable, which rendered this very large sum necessary to be placed upon the supplementary estimates. There was also a sum of £12,000 for the purchase in England of 2000 stand of rifles, of the most approved description. The Government decided to take this course on their own responsibility, relying upon the confirmation of the House of the step we took in doing so. Sir, it was done at a time when the country was in almost hourly expectation of the arrival of intelligence of a war with a powerful European State. (Hear, hear.) There were no arms in the colony—no rifles of any kind, and but a very small quantity of the ordinary musket or carbine, and the Government decided that it would immediately send for two thousand stand of rifles of the most approved construction. The selection of those rifles has been confided to General Hay, the superintendent of the School of Musketry at Hythe. That gentleman has been requested to be good enough to attend to the selection of those weapons, and I have no doubt when they arrive we shall find them of the most approved construction. A large sum next appears as compensation to Mrs. Want, for loss sustained by the railway accident, no less a sum than £7500. This, Sir, was a case which was submitted to arbitration, an arbitration bond was duly drawn up; arbitrators were appointed, and this was their award. I must say that the Government, and, I think, everybody else, will admit that it is an award in excess of what it ought to have been. The Government, however, had no alternative. They desired, if possible, to have waited until they could have obtained the sanction of the House to it, but they were threatened with extreme proceedings, and feeling that, under this arbitration bond, it might, perhaps, have amounted almost to a stoppage of the Railway works, the Government had no alternative but to make a partial payment on account of the item. There is a further sum of £650 for certain legal expenses incurred in this matter. There is next a sum of £3000 for alterations and repairs in the Legislative Assembly chamber, and I hope that when the Committee of Supply come to deal with this item, from the increased accommodation that has been afforded, they will pass it without opposition. There is also a sum of £1200 for additions to the Government printing-office, rendered necessary by the impossibility of grappling with the work now crowding that office. The sum of £5000 is also required for increased chamber accommodation at the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the sum of £15,000 that, by a resolution of the Assembly, was voted for the purchase of the alpacas. To be provided by loan there are the following sums:—For the construction of a coal wharf at Newcastle, £2100; for a steam crane at that port, £800; for the Glebe Island punts, £1882; for the harbour defences, £2425; for additions to works at Fort Macquarie, £1500; and for the construction of a fort on Garden Island, £16,800. It will be seen that a large sum is to be expended in what competent men say will render this harbour a most impregnable, the position of Garden Island being such a commanding one that the fortifications to be erected there will go far as a scheme of defence to render the harbour impregnable. These are the items of supplementary estimates for the year 1859. On the other side the statement laid on the table of the House last session, estimated the probable revenue at £1,490,081. Now I am able to give the actual revenue up to the 31st of August, which was £925,531, which with the estimated revenue from the 1st of September to the 31st of December, £621,925, will make up a sum of £1,547,456, being a difference of £57,375 in our favour over that estimate of revenue. The increase on that estimate will be found to consist of £24,000 on the Customs, £59,000 on the Land revenue, £2400 on postages, £5000 on licenses, £1000 on electric telegraphs, and £2000 on the harbour dues. There is an increase on the miscellaneous receipts of about £10,000, and a decrease on the other hand of about £7000 upon the duties on spirits distilled in the colony. There is a decrease of nearly £7000 on gold duties, of £3000 on the Mint receipts, of £500 on rent and of £37,000 on railways. The reason given for that deficiency is—the non-completion of the branch to Parramatta, the expected increase from this source not having taken place, and also of the Pitt-street tramroad. It was also expected that there would have been a larger coal traffic at Newcastle, and further that the cuttings at Kenny's Hill would have been in a more forward state, and that thereby a great deal more traffic would have been induced to the Campbelltown station. On the whole there is an increase of £124,000, and a decrease of £67,000, giving a balance in favour of increase of £57,000. This carries me down to the 31st of December, 1859, and I go into the year 1860, with a balance of £43,066. The committee will find, by referring to the balance sheet, that I estimate the revenue for 1860 at £1,665,339 as against £1,547,456, which will be about the revenue for 1859. The amount to be raised by loans for public works and buildings is £242,812, and for the purpose of paying off debentures of an equal amount falling due in 1860, £365,600 (which is a mere matter of account), the grand total being £2,263,751. On the other side I estimate the expenditure for general service to be £1,260,249, for special appropriation £276,843, and for charges provided by the Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £60,350, making a total of £1,597,423. The charges proposed to be covered by loans are—for public works, £242,812, and to pay off debentures, £365,600, leaving a balance to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue of £100,982. Now in the Estimate of Expenditure, I am desirous of calling attention of the committee to two items. In the first place, I quite agree with the principle that was laid down by the hon. member Mr. Jones, when he held the position that I now have the honour to occupy,—that is, that a sum amounting to £50,000—and I think that is as small a one as could be named—should be paid out of revenue for taking up debentures. I have done that, not by forming any sinking fund, which may be a subject for future consideration, but I have taken advantage of the sum of £53,000, due on immigration debentures—a class of debentures which I think it not desirable to have for borrowing loans—to pay them off out of revenue. The debentures falling due in 1861 are only £17,600, those in 1862 only £100. Then we take a step to the year 1866, when there will be a sum of £300,000 to be paid off. No ministry ought to be excused from paying that out of revenue. (Hear, hear.) It is only taking a sum averaging £50,000 a year, which ought to be put by in order that the whole of the above sum may be paid out of revenue. I think it will go far to support our credit and character as men of business if we show some intention, at all events, to pay off our debt by degrees, and not simply content ourselves to borrow money over and over again by taking up debentures, like renewing so many bills, but to show that we are desirous of taking some steps for the liquidation of the public debt by appropriating a fair sum every year. The Estimates of expenditure have been prepared with very great care, and I think that the committee on investigating them, will find that they afford a favourable contrast with the Estimates for the preceding year. On comparing the two years, 1860 and 1859, it will be seen that there is an increase in certain departments (I am alluding now only to the cost of departments and contingencies). There is, in some departments, an increase of £19,000, while in others, there is a decrease of £29,000, showing a balance in favour of 1860, of £10,000, which I think proves, at all events, that we are going in the right direction, although we may not be going quite so fast as some hon. members may desire. Another thing I may mention, and which the Government always do when a vacancy occurs in an office; they always consider whether the post can be done away with. They did so with the Police Magistrate in Sydney. They thought it would be as well to try whether in populous towns where there are a numerous bench of magistrates, the country could not be saved the expense of a paid magistrate. I think police magistrates are likely to be necessary in thinly-populated places but in populous towns they are not necessary. They have tried this in Sydney and in Parramatta, and although it is true that remonstrances have been urged against this in both towns, I can see nothing to make them alter their decision. I think it is a reflection on a bench of magistrates so numerous as that of Sydney that they cannot find a sufficient quorum or roster to take a fair share of the duties of the office they perform and thus save the country the expense of a police magistrate. There is another item, which is a new one and a large one, namely £25,000 for warlike stores, ordered from the Home Government, in 1855. This was about the time of the Russian war, and before Responsible Government began, that the Executive Council decided to order a large quantity of warlike stores from the Government, in the hope that the Home Government would make us a present of it, but at the same time stipulating that, if the Government did not make us a present of it, we would pay for them. A claim had come out from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he had got a little bill for £25,000 against us, and would like us to see about settling it as soon as possible. The Government, however, decided not to take any steps until they had had the decision of the House. It will be submitted in due time, and, whatever the decision of the House may be, they will act accordingly. In the departments of Lands and Works there was a large sum of £8000, which I will explain to the committee when they arrive at that item, and a schedule of the items will be prepared and delivered to hon. members. There are various large sums of money which we propose to pay out of the revenue. For education, elementary schools, £50,000; roads, £96,039 and public works, £45,421. There are also large sums to be provided for by loan, amounting to £242,812. These arise from some difficulty in the preparation of the line and expense of survey; the sum to be expended on new works, and on account of railways was £78,040, and on account of the telegraph branches and proposed extensions, £69,580. There is a sum for harbour and river navigation, and also one for the renewal of the Circular Quay, a very unpleasant subject, but there is no alternative. The Government have found the Quay in an impassable state, giving way almost under the footsteps of the people, so that they have been obliged to resume a portion of the Quay and place this sum on the Estimates for the work. Then there is the sum of £26,891 for the improvements to Wollongong Harbour—("Hear, hear," from the Opposition)—and £30,000 for improvements to the Kiama Harbour. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) These are very large sums, but I think the time has arrived when persons residing on the coast ought to have some fair share of the public money. (Hear, hear.) and that as they were called on to contribute their quota to railways, which they never see or do them any good, I think it only fair they should have these sums from the public funds for carrying out works which are so very necessary to them. I hope, however, if the money is expended in these works, that the inhabitants of those districts will not object to pay a small tonnage duty. There is also the sum of £4000 for removing obstructions to the navigation of the Moruya River, and £2500 for the construction of a wharf at Eden, and £7000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Crookhaven, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Those are the details of the sum of £242,812 to be raised for public works which it was proposed to cover by loan. On the other side in regard to the revenue, the committee will see that the Customs revenue for 1859, is £596,475, and for 1860 I estimate it at £621,000. The Customs revenue has for several years been steadily increasing, and in 1855 the amount was £380,000. In 1856, £401,000. In 1857, £533,000. In 1858, £557,000. In 1859, £596,000, and in 1860, I estimate it will reach £621,000. Now, I must say I am rather attached to the revenue derived from the Customs. I think it is most convenient, and least annoying to pay. And, as in this instance, there was half a million flowing quietly into the treasury, and I am sure the contributors are not aware of it. The articles here with one or two exceptions, are unobjectionable as objects of taxation, and I certainly should be very loth to part with any of them. (Hear, hear, and laughter). Because in all taxes we must not lose sight of the expense of collecting. Although the Customs' revenue amounted to half a million, the Customs were collected in this colony at less than four per cent. We may turn in vain for any large amount of taxes to be collected at so small a per-centage as that; I must say, therefore, I would regard with some fear the substitution of any other mode of taxation for that of the Customs. Let the Customs come in aid of anything else, but I certainly object to the sentiment made use of by an hon. member the other night that it would be a good thing if the whole Customs' revenue were abolished. In my opinion it will be utterly impracticable to levy a personal tax which will meet the support of the people, and can be collected except at great expense to the colony. It would in effect be doing what is done in Sydney on a large scale, putting a bailiff in every man's house, and this would be a most disagreeable mode of proceeding, and one which the Government would not like to take. The gold duty will produce, I estimate, £47,050, as compared with £43,823 for the previous year. There have been representations from various quarters respecting the abolition of the duty, and the Government have given it every consideration. They, as it is well known by their previous votes are opposed to the duty, but I believe I am not in a position to say that they can see their way in the present state of the revenue to take that duty off. (Ironical cheers.) I come to that determination with considerable reluctance, but I am obliged to say so. The financial affairs of the country, flourishing as they are, have large claims on them. I cannot therefore hold out the prospect of the duty being abolished, but I shall be very glad to see the state of the finances such as will permit us to abolish it.

Mr. ROTTON: May I ask the hon. member to make his promised explanation with regard to the duty on tea and sugar.

Mr. WEEKES continued: When I get to the end of my Budget, if I have left anything out the hon. member can remind me. I estimate the Mint receipts for 1860 at £17,000, against £15,588 for 1859; and although this is a slight increase on last year, it is not so much as was received in 1858. I may mention that the gold coin issued in 1855 was over £512,000, and in 1858 it was about £1,343,000. There will be one addition to the charges of Mint which will presently take place, and this arises from the Savings' Bank. That institution lent £40,000 to the Government for Mint purposes, so that persons bringing their gold and requiring the money at once might get it without any delay. This was a great convenience to all parties, and hitherto the Savings' Bank lent that sum free of charge; but, I suppose induced by the Government getting such a large rate of interest from the banks for their deposits, they have taken the hint, and now require the Government to give them two-and-a-half per cent. on the £40,000 borrowed for the Mint. Now, I think we ought, if we can, to try to reimburse ourselves. We propose to do it thus. The escort hitherto has taken all the notes of the various banks up the country for nothing. I think it is only a fair thing to charge the small sum of one quarter per cent., or five shillings per £100, for the safe delivery of their notes.

Mr. WILSON: I thought it was understood that the gold duty was to include all charges.

Mr. WEEKES: This will be only a charge upon the banks for the accommodation afforded them by the Government in taking their notes free. As we have to pay for the use of this money, it is only reasonable we should get this small sum for the accommodation we afford. I will now take the land revenue. In 1857, it amounted to £552,850; in 1858, £405,000; and in 1859, I estimate it at £498,962. I estimate the amount for 1860 at £564,000. Whilst I am on this subject, I may as well state the total amount received under the Assessment Act for one year. In 1858, which was one clear year, there was received £111,967. There is, then, nothing particular to note till we come to the railway tolls. I have estimated the railway tolls at £80,000. I estimate they will produce £62,830 in 1859. I think this will be realised. I will now read a few statistics to the committee relative to the progress of the railways. The gross receipts for 1857 on the Southern line were £8935; for 1858, £50,822; and for the first six months of 1859, £26,253, being a gradual increase from year to year. The net receipts of the Southern line, after paying all the working expenses, and half the Head Office expenses, in proportion to its length, for 1857, were £10,548, for 1858, £14,478 and for the first six months of 1859, £0,084, which also shows a progressive increase. The proportion which the expenditure bears to the receipts was, in 1857, 72·9 per cent., in 1858, 63·5 per cent., and for the six months of 1859, 61·4 per cent.—thus showing a gradual diminution of expenditure from year to year. (Hear, hear.) I shall now advert to the traffic. On the Southern Line, in 1857, it amounted to 19,288 tons, passengers 329,527, in 1858, 26,388 tons, passengers 344,752, and for the first six months of 1859, 14,775 tons, passengers 172,608—which showed a progressive increase also. On the Northern Line, which has not at present developed itself so much as the Southern—the gross receipts for 1857 for nine months (the time when it was open) were £4451; for 1858, £11,470; and for the first six months of 1859 £5770. The net receipts, after paying all expenses of working and half the head office expenses, in proportion to its length, had hitherto been nothing. That line at present afforded nothing beyond the mere working expenses. This had arisen in a great measure from the keen competition of the Hunter River steamers, which would deliver goods at Morpeth for the same price as at Newcastle. Besides this, goods are carted cheaper from Morpeth to Maitland than they can be conveyed from Newcastle to Maitland by the train, and therefore the inducement to tranship is done away with. The traffic during the period of 1857 amounted to 1559 tons, passengers 32,393; in 1858 to 6907 tons, passengers 69,389; and in the first six months of 1859, 5301 tons, passengers 45,057; so that the committee will see that, though struggling with difficulties, it is progressing. As it extends up the country sufficiently far to induce people to ship their wool direct to Newcastle, where, it is contemplated, ships will load direct for England, we may look for increased returns also. I estimate at £5000 the returns for the electric telegraphs. That arises from new lines which are now in progress, and which in the beginning of 1860 will be in full operation. A few statistics connected with this department may interest the committee. In the first six months of 1858 the messages sent were 1172, and the receipts £233 11s. 9d.; in the second six months the messages were 7909, receipts £1699 8s.; in the first six months of 1859 the messages were 17,509, and the receipts £3,488 14s 11d. The total value of messages was £3876 9s. 11d. The receipts in cash were £3488 14s. 11d.; but that was accounted for in this way: Up to the middle of the year the Government had not been accustomed to pay anything, but now a sum was put upon the Estimates for the Government to pay for messages as well as private individuals. Of the £3488 14s. 11d. the sum of £3394 11s. 4d is for the intercolonial line. The capital invested on this to the 30th June was £23,550 15s 8d. The expenditure was £1461 16s. 3d., and the rate of interest after paying working expenses was 16·4 per cent. per annum. The total length of line opened is 410 miles, capital £25,067 3s. 6d, expenditure £1775 16s. 3d., and the rate of interest 13·6 per cent. per annum. This statement is a satisfactory proof of the progress of the lines established. (Hear, hear.) I take credit for a sum of £20,840 for interest of debentures because I have charged myself with the whole interest of the debt. There is one further item with which I will trouble the committee. It is not for the amount, but because there is a considerable degree of interest attached to the subject. I take credit for the sum of £140 as the produce of the first clip from the alpacas. I see Mr. Hay laughing at the smallness of the amount, but our large wool interests had a beginning. (Mr. HAY: "I was not laughing at that.") I look on this small beginning with pleasure, and trust it may lead to the establishment of an important trade. The superintendent states that we shall have next year 600 lbs of pure alpaca, 500 lbs. of mixed alpaca and llama, and 700 lbs. of llama wool, making 1800 lbs., at 2s. per lb. The flock is in perfect health, and seems to take to the natural grasses of this country "as tho' to the manner born." As I have now got through the Estimates, I have brought myself down to a credit balance of £100,982. It has always been the intention of the Government, whenever the state of the revenue warranted us in doing so, to turn our attention to the repeal of the tea and sugar duties. (Hear, hear.) The Government are prepared to do so on the present occasion. I think the partial repeal of duties of this kind would afford no benefit at all; taking off a portion is merely a deception to the class you think it may benefit. Wherever possible, the entire duty should be taken off, unless the revenue derived is of such magnitude that its diminution would be seriously felt. I have stated it is the intention of the Government gradually to repeal the duties on tea and sugar. It is necessary that these duties should be repealed gradually, for several reasons,—one of which is, that the parties having laid in stocks,—merchants, storekeepers, or others on the faith that the duties would be maintained, at all events for some time to come, would have a right to complain if the Government depreciated the value of the property held by these persons by a sudden abandonment of the duty. It has not been thought too strong a phrase to call such a step as this a robbery, which I really think it would be. Another reason why the tax ought to be reduced gradually is, that it is desirable to do away, as far as possible, with all inducement to keep the articles in bond until the time when these duties shall have expired. If there is to be a great and a sudden reduction in the duty on any article, it will always be found that stocks of that article will gradually accumulate in bond,—that parties will go on from hand to mouth, paying duty on only just so much as was necessary for immediate consumption, in order to save the amount of duty at the close of the period. Our object, then, is to make this reduction gradual, so that it shall not be worth traders' while to retain stocks on hand. Acting in this view, they proposed the following stages or terms of reduction. It is proposed that the first stage or term in tea should begin on the 31st March, 1860, and that, from that date to the 30th September, 1860, the duty on tea should be 2d.; that from the 30th September, 1860, to the end of the year, it should be 1d., and that at the end of the year the duty on tea should cease altogether. That is our proposal with regard to the tea; then as to the sugar, we propose that the same dates or terms should be employed; that from the 31st March, 1860, to the 31st September, 1860, the duty on refined sugar should be reduced to 5s., on raw sugar to 3s 4d., and on molasses to 2s. 3d.; that from the 31st September, 1860, to the end of the year, the duties on refined sugar should be 3s. 4d., on raw sugar 1s. 8d., and on molasses 1s.; and that after the end of the year the duty on sugar should cease and determine. Then of course I must regulate the drawback on these commodities step by step, falling as the duties fall. Then on the other hand, in taking off the duties on sugar I am about to raise the duty on colonial made spirits in a corresponding degree. The difference of duty now between the colonial made and imported spirits is 7d. per gallon; and the reason for this difference at the present time is obvious, since the colonial spirit-makers now pay duty on the sugar from which their rum is made, and if the colonial and imported spirits were now to pay the same duty, the colonial manufacturers would in fact have to pay a higher duty than the importers. Therefore it has been that the colonial spirits have been relieved to the extent of the duty on sugar. This having been the case, it follows that, as we reduce the sugar duties, we should raise the duty on colonial spirits, the rise having effect at similar terms or stages as the reduction; so that, from the 31st March, 1860, to the 30th September, 1860, the duty on colonial spirits, instead of being 6s. 5d., will be raised to 6s. 7d. For the next stage—from the 30th September to the end of the year—it will be raised to 6s 10d.; after which time the duty on colonial distilled spirits would be the same as that on imported spirits—namely, 7s a gallon. Thus, all the duties on tea and sugar will end on the 31st December, 1860—that is, if the reductions I propose are agreed to by the committee. The resolutions I propose I now beg to lay before the committee. I do not wish to take the opinion of the committee on those resolutions this evening. Besides those which refer to the tea and sugar duties, there are some others for raising money by loan for railways, electric telegraphs, and certain other public works, as well as to meet and take up debentures falling due during 1860. I do not expect that the House, having had already a very long discussion upon the tea and sugar duties, will think it necessary to go at full length, a second time, into this subject; therefore, if the committee be prepared to deal with this matter at once, I shall be quite satisfied to do so; otherwise I shall merely lay the resolutions on the table, and bring them forward upon some future occasion. This is the statement of the affairs of the country which I was so desirous of laying before the committee; and I think that hon. members will agree with me that the statement I made in commencing this address is not exaggerated, and that our financial position will be found to be highly satisfactory. The committee will see also that the Estimates of expenditure have been conceived in as economical a spirit as the requirements of the public service will permit. I am desirous that for the convenience of the committee these resolutions should be printed before they are taken into consideration; and as such a course has been suggested to me, I am desirous of meeting the wishes of hon. members. The following are the resolutions:—

That in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on tea imported into this colony the following duties shall be charged, that is to say, upon every pound of tea, from and after 31st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860, inclusive, 2d. From and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1860, inclusive, 1d. After which date the duties on tea shall cease and determine.

That in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on sugars and molasses imported into this colony, the following duties shall be charged, that is to say, upon every cwt. of sugars and molasses, from and after 31st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860, inclusive:—On refined sugars, 5s.; raw sugars, 3s. 4d.; molasses, 2s. 3d. From and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1860, inclusive:—On refined sugars, 3s. 4d.; raw sugars, 1s. 8d.; molasses, 1s. 1d. After which date the duties on sugars and molasses shall cease and determine.

That, in lieu of the drawbacks now allowed upon the exportation of refined sugar made in this colony, the following rates shall be allowed, that is to say, from and after 31st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860, inclusive, upon refined sugar having been duly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, at the rate of for every hundred weight, 5s.; upon refined sugar known as bastard sugar, at the rate of for every hundredweight, 3s. 4d. From and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1861, inclusive, upon refined sugar having been duly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, at the rate of for every hundredweight, 3s. 4d.; upon refined sugar known as bastard sugar, at the rate of for every hundredweight, 1s. 8d. After which date the drawbacks allowed on the exportation of refined sugar made in this colony shall cease and determine.

That, in lieu of the duties now payable upon spirits distilled within the colony, the following duties shall be payable, that is to say, upon every gallon of spirits made or distilled from sugar: from and after 31st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860, inclusive, 6s. 7d.; from and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1860, inclusive, 6s. 10d. After which date the duties payable on every gallon of spirits made or distilled from sugar within the colony shall be seven shillings.

That a sum not exceeding £88,370 be raised by the sale of Government debentures, to be expended during the year 1860, in the construction of railways, viz., for valuation of land, works in progress, trial surveys, and new works, as set forth and specified in pages 71 and 72 of the Estimates of Expenditure for that year.

That a sum not exceeding £154,412 be raised by the sale of Government debentures, to be expended on certain public works, in the year 1860, as set forth and specified in the Estimates of Expenditure, under head No. 7: "Electric telegraph branch to be provided by loan," page 74; and "Harbours and river navigation public works to be provided for by loan," page 80.

That a sum, not exceeding £28,507, be raised by the sale of Government debentures, to be expended on certain public works in the year 1859, as set forth and specified in the further Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the present year, under the head, No. 6, "Public works to be provided for by loan," page 7.

That the sum of £365,600 be raised by the sale of Government debentures, to pay off a like amount of Government debentures to fall due in the year 1860.

Mr. MARTIN asked, with reference to the amount required for meeting debentures falling due in 1860, whether it was intended to pay the whole amount of these debentures by the issue of a new loan?

Mr. WEEKES: No; £53,000, out of the £480,000 required for this purpose would be paid out of the revenue of the year.

Mr. HAY asked what amount of debentures had been paid out of the revenue of the current year?

Mr. WEEKES: None has been so paid.

Mr. SAMUEL wished to know the items of the estimates on which savings had been effected. His object was to learn whether the saving had been effected on items provided for out of the revenue or on those provided for by loan.

Mr. WEEKES: The items in the whole formed a gross saving of £124,966; and if hon. members desired it he would read them the particulars of which the gross amount was composed. They were on part No. 1 of the Estimates, on schedules A., B., and C., £1165, 15s. 9d.; No. 2, Executive and Legislature, £1110 18s. 9d.; No. 3, postal communication via Panama, 1858, £50,000; post office and conveyance of mails, £4863 5s. 4d.; nautical schools, £1000 per annum; immigration, £2962 6s. 11d.; gaols, £4712 12s. 8d.; lunatic asylums, £2211 6s. 11d.; naval and military, £2369 11s. 2d.; colonial agency, £1100; other departments, £5917 8s. 8d.; No. 4, district courts, £1700; other departments, £2091 5s. 6d.; No. 5, Mint, £1239 19s. 11d.; lighthouses, harbours, and pilot department, £3948 7s. 7d.; other departments, £873 9s. 7d.; No. 6, railways and road departments, £14,263 1s. 9d.; works and buildings, £2840 3s. 3d.; other departments, £3363 10s. 1d.; No. 7, Auditor-General, £143 17s. 1d.; schedules A., parts 1 and 2, balance, £2931 4s. 11d.; territorial revenue, balance in part, £15,000; making in all a total of £124,966 5s. 9d. This was a statement that had been prepared by the Auditor-General, and the matter coming entirely within that officer's sphere, he (Mr. W.) had been unable to deal with the matter until this schedule had been handed him by the Auditor General, showing the amounts that he had ascertained would not be required for the year.

Mr. PARKES: What year?

Mr. WEEKES: The years 1857 and 1858. He might mention that these balances were by no means an unusual thing, though the amount this year was rather larger than it had been before. Credit was always taken by the Finance Minister in his account current for those sums, which being voted by the Legislature, were not expended. Mr. Donaldson had done so, as had also Mr. Jones, as well as his immediate predecessor, Mr. Campbell.

In reply to a question from Mr. DARK, it was stated by Mr. WEEKES that, according to the reduced scale of duties which he had exhibited to the committee, he expected to realise in 186— for tea, £21,500; for sugar and molasses, £54,000; and on the two articles, in the course of the gradual repeal of the duties, £84,604. He estimated the amount for 1860 under the existing tariff to be £140,000 from the two articles. Now, if the committee would subtract the sum he expected to get from these articles under the reduced duties, from that estimated as the revenue for 1860 under the existing tariff, it would be found that he would lose some £64,376. This he proposed to take from the balance which would stand at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue at the end of 1860, namely, £100,982 0s. 6d., thereby still leaving a balance to the credit of the revenue of £36,586.

Mr. JONES remarked that, unless there was more provided for than the estimated expenditure, there would be no allowance for the Supplementary Estimates to come.

Mr. WEEKES considered that the Estimates of Revenue should be prepared as things now stood, in order to show the loss that would take place if the proposal were carried out.

Mr. JONES: When a Treasurer took upon himself to reduce any of the taxes, he was bound to point out the way in which he proposed to supply the deficiency. Or it should be stated whether they were inclined to take credit for removing the taxes, and to leave to their successors the task of providing for the loss in revenue.

Mr. WEEKES thought that he had exhibited such a state of things as would justify them in thinking that they would leave for their successors no deficiency to provide for.

Mr. HAY: Did the hon. member propose to limit the loss he had alluded to to £64,000; and by deducting it, with the £53,000 for debentures, from the whole estimated balance for 1860 (£100,000), thus leave a balance to the debit of the revenue?

Mr. WEEKES: That £53,000 was included in the Estimates already.

Mr. HAY: Had provision been made for the sums which would very likely have to be paid in 1860 for the present steam postal service?

Mr WEEKES: Yes; there was a special appropriation of £50,000.

Mr. HAY meant the sums which would become due by the colony for the steam postal communication they had now had for upwards of two years, and which were not yet paid. The cost of nearly four years' service would be due at the end of 1860. It was a material consideration with regard to the revenue of 1860, whether any provision had been made for the payment of sums now owing, and of the sums which would be owing at the end of 1860. The expense of the steam postal communication, the advantages of which they had now enjoyed for some years, was now going on.

Mr. WEEKES: It was impossible at present to estimate what that would be.

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether with regard to the reduction proposed in the tariff, any consideration had been given as to the speculation or illicit distillation likely to arise therefrom.

Mr. WEEKES did not think that a reduction of £5 a ton upon sugar would induce any one to enter upon speculative transactions. A ton of sugar would produce about 160 gallons of spirits, and the hon. gentleman would see that if this brought 7s. a gallon little inducement would be given for illicit distillation. The discovery of the gold-fields and the change in the general circumstances of the colony had brought about a change from the state of things when illicit distillation was rank in the country.

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether it had been taken into consideration that, with regard to the repeal of the tea and sugar duties, a large party of those who were not willing to submit to these taxes would be sending representatives to the House to spend the money of those who did?

Mr. ROTTON asked, whether the receipts from the Church and School lands were included under the land revenue; or if not, how they were accounted for?

Mr. SAMUEL asked if the hon. Treasurer would give an answer to his question.

Mr WEEKES: The Government had taken that matter into consideration.

Mr SAMUEL: That was an answer, and he thought he was entitled to one.

Mr. MARTIN: The hon. Colonial Treasurer had made a distinct proposal, that he intended to move a series of resolutions, and that they should be printed, with a view to their being debated. As to the time when this debate should come on, after the circulation of the resolutions, he (Mr. Martin) suggested that it should not be less than a week from the present. Whether they could endorse the financial policy of the Government they had just heard explained required very much consideration. The enormous sums of £26,900 proposed to be expended in improving Wollongong harbour, and £30,000 in improving Kiama harbour; whilst the paltry sum of £2000 was proposed to be expended upon the navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee, which were of far more importance, as opening up a much more extensive country, involved something deserving of consideration. No doubt the Illawarra district was a large and fertile country—

Mr. GARRETT: And well peopled.

Mr. MARTIN: Yes; peopled by strong friends of the Government. (Cheers and laughter.) Whether they had anything to do with the decision of the Government to spend so much money on that part of the country he did not know; but the expenditure of it was not all: it was not proposed to expend this money out of the revenue, but to borrow the whole of the sum. (Cheers.) Then if £100,000 was to be struck off, that must be provided for. It struck him as remarkable that the hon. Colonial Treasurer, in explaining how the deficit was to be made up was not very clear. He would lose some £70,000 by his own estimate, yet he never told them how this was to be met. Where was the balance? What balance did he show? He proposes in point of fact to raise £600,000 by way of loan, or in other words 58,000 more than he will require to spend. And then he supposes that he will have a balance of £43,066 in hand at the end of the present year. He takes credit for this imaginary balance, which the Committee would see in reality formed part and parcel of the £608,412 which it was proposed to borrow. How else did the hon. gentleman arrive at a balance if this was not the case? If they borrowed a million sterling, and spent but three-fourths or one-half of that amount, of course he could imagine there would be a balance—an apparent, or fictitious balance—fictitious, because the debt was meanwhile increasing. And was this the description of finance that the House and the country were prepared to put up with. He thought not. The subject was one which required a much more extended discussion than he believed it was likely to meet with at that particular time. He (Mr. Martin) deprecated this perpetual system of raising money by loan, burdening the colony year by year with an enormous debt. The Government ought to have been prepared to suggest some system by means of which they could do without borrowing money at all. In a young and rising country like this, there were many sources from which the revenue might be strengthened. There were many articles which might be legitimately subjected to taxation, without pressing unduly upon any class or section of the community. There were many articles upon which duties might be levied without pressing upon the poorer and humbler classes. (Hear, hear.) There were numerous articles of luxury—he might instance silks amongst others—which would very properly come within the range of dutiable goods, which might be very properly and very conveniently taxed in aid of the general revenues of the country. And why should they not proceed to some modification of the tariff, in preference to this clumsy system which the Government were following out at present—this perpetual system of borrowing? Were they always to be in debt? Were they always to have these false balances presented, while the public liabilities were meanwhile increasing year after year? No doubt it was a most unpleasant thing for a Government to have to propose new subjects of taxation. There were many persons who would resist all such efforts. There were many—indeed, he might say the commercial classes generally were opposed to all taxation, and advocated the total abolition of Custom-houses. With such persons he, for one, could not agree. In a few days hence this subject of a revision of the tariff would in all probability be opened up for discussion, an honorable member of that House having given notice, as they were aware, of a motion affirming the propriety of levying a tax upon American manufactured goods. And I think that hon. members will find when the proposition is submitted that it will meet with a very large support in this House—that he will find many members who will be disposed to go with him in initiating something approaching to a scale of protective duties. (Cries of "No, no," "hear, hear.") Hon. members might cry "No, no," but he would remind those gentlemen that when they looked round and saw so much distress existing in the community; when they found hundreds of able-bodied men, skilled mechanics, walking about unable to obtain employment; he would remind them that this was a state of things which was calculated to call for some exertion on the part of the Government. This distress was not to be met with cries of "No, no." It was not to be remedied by assurances that £10,000 had been placed on the estimates for the establishment of a free public library. This distress and want of employment was not to be met with by intimations that the Government had granted vote by ballot and manhood suffrage; nor could it be relieved by the further assurance that the people shall also have shortly a remodelled Upper House and Triennial Parliaments. (Laughter.) It might suit very well for the platforms of public meetings, but when they came to test the thing properly, it would be found idle to put forth these nostrums for the cure of that distress which was so much felt at the present time in the community. Though he could not agree with some persons as to the causes which had led in part to this unhappy state of things, he was still bound to admit with his hon. colleague (Mr. Parkes), that there was a very large body of men in Sydney, at the present time, who were wholly unable to procure work, and who were consequently subjected to considerable hardship.

Mr. CAMPBELL: It is caused by persons who owe money, not paying their debts.

Mr MARTIN: The honorable member was mistaken. He repeated there were many hundreds of skilled mechanics walking about idle. Men who were willing and able to work, but who could not obtain the work to do. [A voice: They should go up the country.] They were not the class of people required up the country. They were artizans, men with families; men totally unfitted to follow the avocation of shepherding. This was not the way to meet the difficulty. Of what use was it to tell a carpenter or engineer to go up the country? What was he to do there? This was a great difficulty, and he regretted to say that neither this Government nor any preceding one had attempted to grapple with it as they should have done. The subject was, however, becoming more pressing every day, and he felt that the difficulty would, ere long, assume proportions which would make it imperative for the Government to take action with the view of devising the necessary remedy. In conclusion, he might say that he approved of the course proposed—the printing and circulation of the resolutions for the better information of hon. members.

Dr. LANG enquired whether the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Martin) included land and houses in the category of objects upon which taxation should be levied? If so, he thought a very large sum could be raised annually to the great relief of those classes of the community for whom he was happy to find the hon. and learned gentleman evincing so much sympathy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAMPBELL said he could not agree with the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member (Mr. Martin) in regard to the probable state of the finances at the end of the current year. The £242,000 which it was proposed to borrow would be the means of securing employment to the people; our credit was good, our debentures stood well in the London market; and on every hand there were evidences of prosperity. We could therefore borrow to any extent without fear; and it was simply for the House to determine whether or not we should go further into debt for the prosecution of our public works. If the House decided in the negative, there would still be left a balance in favour of the colony of £44,000 at the end of the present year.

Mr. HAY said, he did not know whether the House was prepared to go into the discussion of this important question to-night or not. For his own part, he thought it was of such importance as to require greater preparation. He did not know that any statement more pregnant with important consequences had ever been made to the House. In a matter, with which figures were so largely connected, it would not do, he thought, for the House even to discuss the subject until time had been given for hon. members to examine them, and make sure that they were reasoning upon facts in reality, and not merely in assumption. He would suggest that the debate be adjourned, and also that several of the papers to which the hon. Colonial Treasurer had referred might in the meantime be printed for the benefit of hon. members—for instance, those items which it had been said would not be required for the service of 1859. He thought it desirable that the House should examine those items in order to know whether the hon. gentleman was right in his supposition that none of them were likely to be required. A great reduction in the taxation had been proposed, and he thought it behoved the House to see whether the revenue was in a condition to admit of that reduction being made without a corresponding amount being provided for from other sources, which might have the effect of leaving the finances of the country in an unsatisfactory condition. With regard to what had fallen from the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney, he would remark that he could not see how the prospect of the imposition of heavy taxes upon land and houses—and more especially upon houses—was likely to benefit the working man or raise the price of labour. He thought there was nothing more certain to interfere injuriously with the comfort and wages of the workman than such a proposition as that which was calculated to deter capitalists from investing their money in substantial improvements in the country. He would suggest to the hon. the Colonial Treasurer that it would be most advisable to give the House a week to consider these matters. (Hear, hear).

Mr. WEEKES said he should be glad to have any further documents printed which might throw any further light upon the subject.

Mr. JENKINS said as he understood the hon. Colonial Treasurer to contemplate the imposition of tonnage dues, it would be as well if a return were printed showing the number of vessels entering to and from the Kiama harbours.

Mr. WEEKES was only desirous of alluding to the remarks of the hon. and learned member opposite (Mr. Martin) in reference to the balance sheet. That hon. gentleman seemed to infer that he (Mr. Weekes) was really depending for his balance upon money to be raised by loan. He would see, however, that the monies to be raised by loan were placed on both sides of the account so that they could not possibly affect the balance. If the House said they would not spend upon public works those £242,000, of course it would not be carried.

Mr. MARTIN was surprised at the hon. member. Suppose they were willing to do away with the £242,000, they must pay the £365,600. They could not do away with that. Take the two figures: they required for other purposes, £1,547,423; add to that £365,000 to pay off debentures, and, in round numbers, they had £2,000,000. They had got to meet those £2,000,000, £1,600,000. Would the hon. member then tell him that he had a balance when actually he had to borrow £400,000 in round numbers without reference to public works at all. It appeared to him to be supremely ludicrous.

Mr. WEEKES: The hon. gentleman seemed to think the debentures ought to be paid out of the ordinary revenue, and that they were not justified getting into debt for further works until they had reduced or paid off this debt.

Mr. MARTIN: No.

Mr. WEEKES: When they were struggling with that deficit of £150,000, the House deliberately sanctioned the raising of debentures to upwards of £700,000 for public works. The House, however, did not then take what he thought was a short-sighted view of the question. They saw that great public works were necessary for the progress of the country. They felt that the country was able to grapple with the debt, and they carried out the works.

Mr. MARTIN: So long as they were called upon to pay a debt of £365,000 in 1860, which they were not able to pay, they could not have a balance.

Mr. CAMPBELL: They may have a balance for the year.

Mr. MARTIN: No doubt the hon. member was a great financier. If they owed £100,000, and borrowed £150,000 at the end of the year, they might have a balance of £50,000 in figures, but not in reality. He (Mr. Martin) meant, by a balance, something which belonged to themselves; otherwise they might increase their balance to any amount, co-extensive with the credit of the country.

Mr JONES agreed in the remarks of the hon. member for Murray in reference to the advisability of the House deferring discussion on the important questions now raised until they had had an opportunity of considering the statements made by the hon. Colonial Treasurer and examining the documents to which he had referred. He thought their proceedings now should be rather with a view of eliciting clearer information than discussion. He was desirous of ascertaining from the honorable Colonial Treasurer some information: on the seventy-first page of the Estimates the sum of £54,725 was put down as the amount required for the working expenses of the existing lines of railway for 1860. There was also a further sum of £20,000 for railways likely to be opened during 1860. Now he should like to know whether credit had been taken for the sum likely to be derived from the working of those lines in 1860.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. JONES: When he said that credit was taken he presumed that contrasting the working expenses of the line against the estimated tolls there would remain a balance of £6000 on the Estimates against the railways. On page 72 it was down amongst the new works to be performed by loan, that the sum of £20,000 was required to replace nine miles of Barlow rail with the double-headed rail, and also the same sum for providing additional rolling stock for the Great Northern Railway. He would like to be informed whether there would be entirely new rolling stock, and whether this was required to replace the rolling stock already worn out. The relaying of a certain portion of railway already made showed that a depreciation had taken place, and could not be looked upon as a new work. He would submit whether it ought not to be rather charged against the income of the railway than to be raised by loans, because, if that kind of practice was to be pursued, in raising loans to meet the depreciation which annually took place on the lines of railway, we should get into quite a deceptive state of accounts.

Mr. ROBERTSON begged to explain with reference to the sum required for replacing the Barlow rails, that the Parramatta railway was originally a very ill-constructed affair; the rails were not of the best description, and the work was very badly done. It had, therefore, become necessary at so early a period and before otherwise it ought to have been done, that the rails should be replaced. But it would be seen that the whole sum ought not to be charged to wear and tear, because use would be made of the temporary rails. The contractors required a large amount of rails for temporary purposes, and the engineers were of opinion that it was very damaging to use them for such purposes. Therefore, by taking these rails and laying down the new rails, a thoroughly good railway would be made, and the use of the old rails would be obtained for temporary purposes. Considering the inefficient manner in which the work was originally performed it would not be quite proper to charge as wear and tear what was really more like an original transaction.

Mr. WEEKES desired to refer to a matter to which the hon. member for the Murray had called his attention, relative to the sum appropriated for steam postal communication. The amount in question was raised as a special appropriation under a particular Act. The sum of £30,000 had been paid on account of that service for 1858. An ample sum had been put by for what would come due in the course of the present year, and the sum of £18,?31 was the balance of the amount authorised to be raised.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN, having reported the resolution that had been passed, it was adopted by the House, and the committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Mr. WEEKES laid on the table the supplementary estimates for 1859.

Ordered to be printed.

NEW TRIAL MOTION BILL.

Mr. HARGRAVE, on behalf of the Attorney-General, begged leave, in his absence, to move that the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the New Trial Motion Bill should be adjourned until Wednesday next. The reason why he moved for a further postponement of this debate arose from the fact that his hon. and learned friend had been in consultation with his Honor the Chief Justice respecting the details of the bill. His Honor had been unable at the time when the Attorney-General had so consulted him, to lay his hand upon some authority which affected the principle of this bill; and, until that consultation was finished, it was felt to be undesirable to proceed with the bill.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. MARTIN could not see any reason whatever why the debate upon this bill should be any further prolonged, as it had already received every consideration.

Mr. HARGRAVE said that the adjournment was asked for as a matter of courtesy under the circumstances; speaking for himself he was quite prepared to go on with the bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT objected altogether to this postponement. The Attorney-General had, to his (Mr. Plunkett's) astonishment on a recent occasion, opposed the adjournment of the debate, and the debate had been, against the will of that gentleman, postponed until to-day. It appeared that the hon. and learned member had delegated to the Solicitor-General, who now, in his name, was moving for a further postponement. He was at a loss to understand this. A long debate upon the bill had already taken place, and it seemed to be pretty generally understood that the sense of the House—or, at all events, of the legal gentlemen in that House—was, in that debate, against the bill. If the Government wished measures to be again and again postponed in this way, where was to be the end of it, and how long would the session be likely to last? He thought that the hon. and learned gentleman who had introduced this measure should have made himself practically acquainted with all the details of it before he had so introduced it. A stranger to the colony, a stranger to the law, and a stranger to the practice, before he attempted to legislate upon such a matter he should in the first place have consulted the Judges before he undertook to bring such a bill before the House. He objected to any further postponement.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Perhaps the hon. and learned member will be pleased to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT would, on the contrary, be more prepared to move that it should be struck out of the paper. It was a bill which proposed to do away with the present practice which had prevailed for the last twenty years. The effect of such an enactment might be all very well for lawyers, inasmuch as they would in consequence of this measure, if it should ever become law, have the advantage of making three motions instead of one—there would be more haste and much greater delay. He could forbear to state that he considered the way in which the Attorney-General had treated the House was highly discourteous.

Mr IRVING, for his part, must protest against any distinction being drawn between any members of that House—between legal members and non-legal members. He did not understand the propriety of any such distinction. The hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, having been himself for so many years an official, ought to have been the very last person to have drawn any such distinction. If the Attorney-General had discovered that he had made a mistake in any part of the bill, the hon. and learned member for West Sydney should have been the last person to trip up an official. Speaking of the hon. and learned member, he would remind the House that he (Mr. Plunkett) had lately been found taking an exactly opposite view of the matter to that which he expressed to-night. All members in that House were selected representatives of the people, whether they happened to be lawyers or not.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that no disparagement had been intended as to any honorable members in the special reference he had made to the opinion of legal members of that House, as none but legal gentlemen could be expected fully to understand the principle of law involved in this bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Perhaps the hon. and learned member will be kind enough to say who are the legal gentlemen referred to.

Mr. PLUNKETT: I am sorry that I cannot enlighten the hon. member on that point.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I believe we are all legally gentlemen here. (Laughter.)

Mr. HARGRAVE observed that the adjournment now asked for was moved for out of deference to the Chief Justice. That was the sole reason why the second reading was proposed to be postponed.

The question was then put and carried, the second reading of this bill being ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

SYDNEY NECROPOLIS ACT REPEAL BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to move the second reading of this bill. He said, although the House was thin, he should not hesitate going on with the second reading of this bill, because he believed when sufficient time had been given to hon. members to consider the matter it was their business to determine whether they would be in their places or not. The question of burying the dead had been for a long time in this colony in a very unsatisfactory state, and more especially with reference to the city of Sydney. Soon after his coming into office he had frequent deputations from every section of religionists desiring that a place might be found to enable them to bury their dead. He had deputations from clergymen of almost every sect of religion, and this induced him to make certain inquiries in reference to the matter, and he found that many years ago, as long back as 1847, a site had been determined on, and that a law called the Necropolis Act had been passed, making provision under which this burial ground was to be maintained. But he found that there were in that Act of Council certain provisions which had, since the year 1847 up to the present time, provided in this way, that the various sections of religionists would not use the ground. It might be that it was to be regretted that those religious sections of the community should make objections of the kind they had made. It might be said these objections were not such as were entirely justifiable, but when they found that for twelve years this suitable place for a burial place was not used at all, and when they found there was a private company dividing twenty per cent. at Newtown, derived from the profits of burying the dead—when they found other sections of religionists had no proper place for bury-

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ng the dead, he thought it was impossible to deny that it would be proper to make some alteration in the system of management, even although the objections might be considered more prejudices than real objections. It was true that some doubt had arisen as to whether the site of the present Necropolis was the best place. Difference of opinion existed upon this point, but the previous Government employed two gentlemen to enquire into the matter, and the two gentlemen who were appointed reported favourably of the present site. Since then, objections were made by various sections of the community, including the Mayor of Sydney, but these objections had, on most occasions, been withdrawn, because, on the admission of persons to make the enquiry, there were not the objections to the site which they apprehended there were. They were under the impression that the site of the Necropolis chosen for burial purposes would cause the water required for the city to be bad. But the plans he had in his hand would show that the water from the site of the intended Necropolis did not drain into the water supply at all; that there was a drain between the water supply and the land intended for the Necropolis; and that the water from the Necropolis would drain westerly, and through Baptist's Gardens; and that would be shown by the red mark on the plans. Well, it having been found that they had this site, and that it was really the only site near Sydney where the Government would be warranted in using in this way, because it had been set apart for so many years and long before any buildings were erected near to it, so that the persons who built in the neighbourhood had no ground of complaint, while if they removed to a differerent place there would be complaint, seeing the site was a good one and that there was plenty of Crown land near it to enlarge it, the only question would be to see what course could be devised to induce the various sections of religionists to join in the use of this site for a public burial ground. The only course was to ascertain—finding the site was not objected to—what were the obstacles that prevented the various sections of religionists from availing themselves of the liberality of the Government in setting apart this large site of valuable land. And in dealing with this question he hesitated not to say he felt the difficulty of it, and any gentleman attempting to deal with a matter in which various sections of the community were interested and in which there must be an endeavour to unite their suffrages and obtain their support must admit the great difficulty in dealing with a question of this kind. Notwithstanding, he thought he would be wrong to shrink from it, and when he found that other Governments during twelve years had shrunk from it, he thought it would not be worthy of the present Government to hold back from dealing with it. And he drew up what appeared to be a fair and liberal way of dealing with this land, and one in which he hoped all sections of religionists would join. And he took a great deal of trouble to ascertain what was the feeling of the various sections of religionists in this matter. He consulted the Bishop of Sydney, and that gentleman examined the principles he laid down, and he was glad to say he gave it his concurrence. He also had the pleasure of conferring with his Grace the Archbishop, and the clergy of the Catholic community; and he was glad to say they concurred with the arrangement he proposed. He consulted with the Presbyterian section, with the Moderator of the old kirk and the new Kirk, and Dr. Lang, and they all concurred in the principles he laid down. He conferred also with the Independents, and he found they would also give their support to the principles he advocated. And he also conferred with the Wesleyans, and he found they also would concur in this bill; and he conferred with the Jewish section, and indeed he knew of no considerable section of the community whose views he did not endeavour to meet in dealing with this matter. And he would, if hon. members did him the favour of lending their attention for a few minutes, show the House the expressions that he would say had been so generally concurred in—concurred in by the Bishop of Sydney, the Archbishop Polding also, and even by gentlemen of such extreme opposite opinions as the Rev. Dr. Lang. (The hon. member then read extracts from the Necropolis Act 11 Vic., No. 11.) The Legislative Assembly, last session, voted a sum of money, without division, for this purpose, and the contract was now taken and the land fenced. One-third of the land was to be placed in the hands of lay trustees, and the remaining two-thirds to be divided amongst the various religious bodies, according to the last census, and to be by them handed over to trustees, applied by the Governor-General and the Executive Council. As he had said, every section of religionists existing in this community had given expression through their leading members, of their approbation of the manner in which the Government proposed to deal with this matter. The only clause in the bill ran thus—"The Act eleventh Victoria number eleven shall be and the same is hereby repealed provided that the land of the Crown already set apart and intended to be appropriated to the purposes of the said Act shall be and be deemed to be for ever set apart and dedicated for purposes of sepulture upon such trusts and subject to such conditions and regulations as shall hereafter be and which are hereby authorised to be made by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council." He had provided that no such conditions or regulations should have any force in law until the same should have been before both Houses of Parliament for one month at least, and then only when published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. They had a large portion of land in a very suitable position, set apart for the last twelve years for public burial. Certain restrictions were placed upon it whether wise or not, which had prevented the use of the land by various sections of religionists. The Government simply asked for the second reading of this bill that the present law, which was inoperative, might be repealed, and that they might be permitted—on the basis to which he had referred—to make arrangements for the management of this Necropolis. He could not imagine that any hon. members knowing, as he apprehended that a great many did know, that very great inconvenience indeed was felt by the various sections of religionists for the burial of their dead, would oppose this bill. It had been said that one private company had divided a large profit on their burial-ground at Newtown. The necessity of this Necropolis, the suitability of this site, the plan having met with the approbation of all religionists, and the Parliament having the right to approve or disapprove of the regulations for the management, before being put into force, made him think that hon. members would consent to the second reading of this bill. The last Parliament granted money for the purpose of fencing in this ground, and the work was going on, but he should have no objection to refer the bill to a select committee, because he had found that several sections of the community including the Mayor and corporation, had taken objection to the course to be pursued by the Government, but when they took the trouble to examine the bill, they withdrew their objections. He would rely solely on the rectitude of the Government with regard to this bill, which he knew could not be diverted into a party measure. There was no section of religionists in this community *opposing* the bill, except those who might be really supposed to have some interest, as a matter of property, as to whether this was a proper site. Having made this statement, and expressed not only a willingness, but a desire that the fullest examination should be given to the matter by a select committee of the House if it were so desired, he begged to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

Mr. SCOTT, although he approved of the remarks of the hon. member, and concurred in the necessity of a public cemetery, should oppose the second reading of the bill. He should consider this bill with regard to the site proposed, and the water reserve. Now when this water reserve was first chosen, it was out of the city of Sydney. The Government at that time, and the city engineer, did not think that the city would spread so rapidly. The consequence had been, that being composed of sand, that since then the whole of the neighbouring land had been sold, that it had been partly built upon and partly cultivated, and where cultivated highly manured, that there was a large wool-washing establishment, as well as dairies and piggeries in the neighbourhood, and that there were already some burial grounds established around it, it wanted only the establishment of a large cemetery or Necropolis to complete the nuisance. It was generally supposed that sand had the power of purifying any corrupt fluid that passed through it, but this was a mistake, as sand only acted mechanically and held back such matters as were mingled mechanically with the water, and would not have any effect upon anything held in chemical solution or combination with the water. As an instance, if they passed sea water through sand, they would certainly clear it of all mechanical matters, and make it beautifully clear, but it would still come out as salt as ever. The hon. Secretary for Lands smiled as if he doubted the assertion; and if it were so, the Ministry had only to mix a quantity of Epsom salts with water, and then pass it through sand and drink it, and they would soon find themselves very sensitively worked upon. (Laughter.) Now, it was evident that water would always find its own level, and the result would be that, by percolation through the sand, it would fall to its lowest level; and whether it forced its way out on the one side or the other, it would still find its way into the sources whence the supply of water to Sydney was derived; and even supposing that the stream ran to the westward, as the hon. Secretary for Lands would have to believe, it would still pollute the water whence a large number of persons drew their supply. It was also well known that there were exhalations arising from the decomposition of animal matter, which was exceedingly deleterious to the inhabitants of any houses adjoining, and to such an extent was this the case that in England, and generally throughout Europe, the burial grounds were always removed to a distance from all inhabited places. Here, however, instead of removing their burial places to a distance, the Government proposed to put it on the sand hills around which people were now thickly congregated, and which was so very near to Sydney. Formerly, the neighbourhood of the church was always selected as the burial place, in order to suit the convenience of the clergyman; but, where these burial places were surrounded by houses they were found to be excessively deletrious to the health of the inhabitants, and giving rise to pestilential exhalations to such an extent as to make it a question of Hygene or medical policy to at once do away with them. If that were the case in England, how much would it be so here, in so warm a climate as this; therefore, whether the matter were looked upon as a question of health, or as one of injury to the supply of water, the site was, in each respect, objectionable, and would become the fruitful source of sickness and disease. The origin of the great cholic sickness that affected Amsterdam, was traced to the action of water passing through a drain; how much more, then, would the people suffer here from water that percolated through the corrupt bodies of the dead. If a cemetery were necessary, there was abundant space around them whence to select one; and he was sure that one might be chosen by which not even the imagination of the citizens could be affected. The hon. Secretary for Lands had stated that the clergymen of all denominations agreed with this selection. Now, no hon. member could have a greater respect for the clergymen than he had, but, in matters of this kind, they were very like all other bodies of people. Some of them, possibly, had not considered the subject at all; others had, perhaps, been induced to agree with it from the specious arguments of the hon. Secretary, whilst, possibly, there were a few of them, and he thought only a few, who preferred their own comfort to the preservation of the health of those living in this neighbourhood. Now he (Mr. Scott) was not a member for East or West Sydney, or for any of the adjoining electorates, but he thought he had simply done his duty in trying to oppose the establishment of what he considered would be a serious injury, and which he thought would be a lasting evil to the city. He should now move that this bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. PLUNKETT said it was now fifteen or sixteen years ago since this Necropolis was decided upon by Sir George Gipps, himself an engineer, and he satisfied himself that it would have no effect upon the water coming to the city. At the same time there were many who did not agree with him that it was the best site for the cemetery. Indeed, the current opinion at that time was against fixing it so close to the city, although there were only a few detached cottages in the vicinity; for, as the Barracks were so near, the city was expected to extend in that direction. He was glad to hear from the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works that he had been so successful in uniting all the various religionists he had mentioned. Whether the site were the one now proposed or elsewhere, the fact that the hon. Secretary had accomplished that task was something to his credit. He (Mr. Plunkett) had always understood that the whole of the religionists, with the exception of one (the Church of England) had at the commencement acquiesced in the plan of the Government. Bishop Broughton set his face against this amalgamation of sect, even after death, although a great number of the members of his church differed with him upon that point. He (Mr. Plunkett) also understood that the reason why it was not used was because of its not being enclosed, the sand overwhelming the walls. About £2000 had already been expended in the erection of a wall, and the cost being so great the work had been stopped. The Council had not the money to give, though if it had, whenever a storm came, no trace was left of the walls; and that was considered an insuperable objection to the site. He believed that a sum had lately been given to enclose the whole of it. As to the water from the place it must flow somewhere, and even if it did not reach Sydney, the people residing in the neighbourhood would have to send to Sydney for water. He did not think this bill was even calculated to carry out the objects the hon. member had in view in the best way. It repealed an Act which constituted all the trusts, and which Act laid down certain principles for conducting the cemetery; and the Government, in proposing to repeal that Act, asked the House to delegate all the powers of those trusts to the Executive Council, who were to make all rules and regulations. It would have been as well for the hon. member to ask them to delegate their functions in that House as unfit to consider the bill. This was an extraordinary piece of legislation which he would not be a party to. This bill repealed an Act of sixteen sections, which contained all the principles necessary to be laid down, and which might be embodied in any bill of this kind; but there was also another bill which must be repealed before this bill could have effect, and that Act provided that no cemetery should be within a mile of the city boundary. That, however, might be amended in committee. The difficulty appeared to be that there could be no enclosure. Members of many denominations to whom he had mentioned the subject, lamented that there was not some common place of burial enclosed, as it would be filled in a very short time. Although the heads of the Church of England seemed to object to it, he thought they would at length be under the necessity of recourse to it. But he would strongly recommend the Government to look out for some other site. The very discussion which had taken place that night, would be sufficient to frighten some old women about the water; and as there was so much waste land, he thought they should choose a site farther removed from the city. It was a low situation, and from the nature of the sand, one which would always be difficult to keep enclosed. He strongly recommended the hon. member to withdraw this bill, as it was defective in the way he had pointed out, and could not be carried out without alteration. He should support the amendment of the hon. member opposite, if the question of the second reading went to division, but he trusted that the Government would reconsider the whole question, and put it upon a more satisfactory footing.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, he hoped his hon. friend the Secretary for Lands would act upon the suggestion just thrown out, and withdraw the bill. The site was badly chosen, and utterly unfit for a burial-place, being only sixty-six feet from the town boundary. He (Mr. Richardson) knew of his own knowledge that there was a strong feeling on the subject amongst the residents of the district, who were almost to a man against the site. He had himself had the honour of presenting a petition, signed by about three hundred residents, praying that the site might not be adopted, as the *town* was rapidly extending, and the neighbourhood daily becoming more populous. He trusted, therefore, his friend the Secretary for Lands would consent to withdraw the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON wished to say a few words by way of explanation. It seemed to him that some of the hon. gentlemen who were opposing this measure did not see the *effects* of the course which they proposed the Government should take. If those honorable members really believed this was not a fit place for a necropolis, their object should be to vote for the repeal of the Act which established the objectionable site.

Mr. PLUNKETT observed that this would not meet the difficulty. The ground would still be dedicated for the purpose of a public cemetery, though no *one* could be buried there.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed: The House should vote for the second reading, and then alter the clause in committee so as to suit their own view. If the hon. and learned gentleman (*Mr. Plunkett*) did not feel disposed to sanction this reasonable course, he (Mr. Robertson) could hardly give him credit for sincerity when disclaiming any desire to—

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. He wished to know whether the hon. member was confining himself to the simple matter of explanation?

Mr. ROBERTSON thought this interruption came with a very bad grace from the hon. member for Queanbeyan—a gentleman who was in the habit of occupying the time of the House hour after hour, and night after night, in the discussion of theories and proposals which were absolutely wearying, from the number of times they had been thrust under the notice of the House. (Laughter.) When that hon. member came to be Secretary for Lands, or possibly Colonial Secretary, he would have some idea of the importance of this question. When he was surrounded with ministers of religion and deputations, all eagerly enquiring, What are we to do with our dead? he would possibly come to the conclusion that this was a matter of some little importance—at any rate, that it was at least as important as any of the abstruse propositions which that hon. member was so fond of submitting. (Laughter.) The hon. and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Plunkett) had advanced *one* valid objection, that the place chosen was not fit for a necropolis. Well, then, hon. members should vote with the Government for the repeal of the law. This was the only effective way in which they could put it out of the power of this or any future Government to make this the place of burial. The last Parliament had voted a sum for placing a seven-foot fencing around the site, and contracts had been taken for the work. Subsequently it had been proposed that the Government should also fence the subdivisions. This, however, they would leave to be carried out by the several denominations. In the course of his speech the honorable member for Cumberland had informed the House that salt water would remain salt even after passing through sand. The Government were aware of this fact as well as the hon. member. But unless it could be shown that the water passed out of one reservoir and crossed over ranges into another, the proposition as to the water being affected by the proximity of the proposed cemetery would not hold good. And where, he would ask, were they to obtain a better site. Where was a spot that would be better suited for the purpose? The water from the neighbourhood did not flow to the Sydney supply. He found that it went by Baptist's garden into the Waterloo Swamp, thence to Shay's Creek, and out into the sea at Cook's River. This being the fact, he would like to know where a better site could be chosen? Some honorable gentlemen appeared to think the present Government capable of perpetrating every enormity, however great—the hon. gentleman opposite, in particular, seemed to look upon them as a most iniquitous set. Perhaps by-and-bye a government might come to power which would merit his confidence, and to which he could give his support. This future government might be able to take up this question, and deal with it to the satisfaction of the hon. gentleman. But he (Mr. Robertson) would not trust to any such probability. He would prefer to see this bill passed on the understanding that a proviso (which he would read on the second reading) should be introduced in committee, to meet the objection taken by the hon. and learned member for West Sydney. To show the factiousness with which this motion was met—("No, no.") He hesitated not to charge it with faction——

Mr. PLUNKETT rose to order.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not charge any hon. member individually with faction.

Mr. PLUNKETT: You looked me in the face—(laughter). He would ask whether it was parliamentary thus to suit the action to the word?

Mr. ROBERTSON: To show the factiousness with which the bill had been met, he had only to refer to the course he had taken, and his willingness to have the matter referred to a select committee. He had attempted to deal with it only from a sincere desire to meet the wishes of a large section of the people of the country, and the inhabitants of the city of Sydney. He had not sought to take any course without the consent of those who took an interest in the matter; and having found that when sections of objectionists enquired into it, they withdrew their objections, he was quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of its opponents, believing they would see that benefits would result to the community from taking the course he recommended; and seeing this, that they would come down and recommend it too. He hesitated not to say that when the House refused inquiry—when they took such a course as that which they were now pursuing—they did show a predetermination to factiousness.

Mr. PLUNKETT: Perhaps the hon. member would say whether a deed of grant had actually issued at any time under the Necropolis Act? If not it remained a dead letter.

Mr. ROBERTSON: As in the case of almost all burial grounds in the country a deed had not been issued; but would the hon. and learned member tell him that any Government dare appropriate the land for any other purpose? It was dedicated for that purpose, and could only be withdrawn by the repeal of the Act.

Mr. HAMILTON thought it would be a very proper course to take if they referred this bill to a select committee.

Mr. IRVING would advise the hon. gentleman who moved the second reading of this bill to consult with his colleagues in reference to the withdrawment of the measure for the present. In the absence of further information on the subject he should feel it his duty to vote against the bill. A petition had been got up against it containing several hundred signatures, although he did not know whether it had yet been presented to the House. Such a petition ought certainly to have considerable weight.

Mr. LAYCOCK said before the passing of this bill there ought to be ample evidence that the spot chosen was most suitable for a necropolis. He was not yet convinced that the natural level and inclination of the land was towards Sydney and not rather towards Botany. The area had not been sufficiently examined by parties who could have shown whether it was beyond a doubt that the water of the metropolis would not become impregnated from the unwholesome drainage of many thousands of bodies in a state of decomposition. A necropolis, too, should be placed at such a distance from the city as not to be injurious to the population either by miasma or otherwise. He thought the cemetery should be further afield—either beyond the Botany Tower towards Randwick, where it could not possibly be injurious to health, and where the drainage would go into Botany Bay without interfering with the water reserve. It was said, however, to drain into an open lagoon. The pond of water would thus become infectious, and the drainage from the lagoon by percolation must sooner or later find its way into the Botany water reserve. It might be possible to purchase 100 acres at a good distance from the town, somewhere along the line of railway. (Hear, hear.) This, he thought, would be much better.

Mr. ELIOTT said, when he had the misfortune of being in the unenviable position of Chief Commissioner there were no end of remonstrances in regard to the water supply being infected; therefore, whether the water were affected so or not, he conceived that the strong feeling of the public on the subject ought to be respected. There could be no question that at any time the site was bad; but it was especially so now that so many buildings had been erected in its vicinity.

Mr. COWPER said, the hon. and learned member opposite seemed to have forgotten that he himself was the author of an Act which repealed both the preceding Acts.

Mr. WINDEYER said it was his intention to support the amendment of the hon. member, that the bill be read a second time this day six months, not from any factious feeling towards the Government, but, simply, on the ground of a regard to the public health. It appeared to him that the mere fact of a petition being presented to this House, signed by a large number of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Necropolis, ought to have been sufficient to prevent the observation of the hon. Secretary for Lands, that this was a factious opposition. He was surprised that the hon. gentlemen, who were supposed to take an interest, not only in their own health, but in that of their wives and families, and all they held dear should, when an opposition was offered to a measure of this kind, taunt those who raised it with factious opposition. He must say that there was, in the mere political aspect of the bill, enough to excite opposition. We had here the precious system of Government regulation introduced; we were to bury our dead under the regulation of the Government. That was a most objectionable feature in the bill. He could speak from his own personal knowledge of the situation of the proposed necropolis, and from the many representations that had been made to him when he had the honour of offering himself as a candidate for the constituency which the hon. speaker represented, and would be aware took a deep interest in the matter. He, therefore, felt bound to support that petition, and to offer his most strenuous opposition to the measure now proposed. The Necropolis was a source of loud complaint in that constituency. He hoped hon. members would consider the site of the proposed necropolis. Although not actually within the boundaries of the city, any one who had watched the growth of this city, would know that there were burying grounds in the very centre of the city, which, a few years ago were thought sufficiently far out of town. Therefore it appeared monstrous to suppose that we should not go further out of town for the purpose. It had been urged that there was no convenient spot elsewhere available; but he was informed there was a very suitable piece of ground, the drainage of which went into Botany Bay, which was situated near the embouchure of Cook's River, and which was not likely to be useful for agricultural purposes. It appeared to be a most paltry excuse to say that there was no other land to be found. Even if there were no sound or valid objection on the ground that we ought to take every precaution for the health of the people, yet the fact of a large number of people living in the neighbourhood of the proposed cemetery feeling aggrieved at a proposal which not only would not improve the adjoining property, but would be very disagreeable,—that fact was a good ground for opposing the measure. Although not a professional engineer, he felt bound to use his own common sense, and nothing would ever convince him that a large cemetery in the immediate neighbourhood of a water reserve, would not tend unavoidably to filter into the low land adjoining. We all know the nature of these sandhills; they were just like a sponge. The percolation must be towards the Lachlan, and must tend to spoil the water. When the level was still further reduced by means of pumping, the percolation must still more inevitably follow to fill up the vacuum. For that reason, the House should be most cautious what they did in this matter, otherwise the most terrible consequences would follow, in disease and death to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It was an undoubted fact, on the authority of scientific men, that the cholera and many other diseases had been traced to the corruption of the water. He had before him a letter published in a newspaper, and evidently written by a trustworthy person, pointing out, by reference to the reports of the London Board of Health, the injuriousness of burying-grounds in the neighbourhood of wells in consequence of the solution in the water of large quantities of chloride of nitrate. He thought these *facts* showed how cautious the House ought to be in dealing with a question of this kind, even if there were the barest possible doubt as to the percolation from the cemetery draining into the Water Reserve. And he would ask hon. members who at all knew that part of the city, whether it was not sufficiently clear that the percolation in that direction would take place. These low swamps were formed from the natural drainage of the sand hills, which served as a sort of sponge. He, therefore submitted that the House ought to pay due attention to the petition before them, protesting in the name of a number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood against the establishment of the cemetery. The dreadful effects of impurities in the water might not affect the inhabitants at present, but they would show themselves in years to come. He should certainly vote against sending this matter to a select committee, and he thought that the members for the city, and those who represented the metropolitan districts, ought to be prepared to deal with the question at once.

Mr. BROUGHTON said, as allusion had been made during this debate to the Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney, he thought it was but justice to his colleagues the Aldermen to say that they had never been consulted about this matter at all. The Mayor had not been authorised to make herein any statement on their behalf. This afternoon he was given to understand the Secretary for Lands and Public Works had received a note from the Mayor intimating that the Corporation were not opposed to the bill. The Mayor had not been authorised to make any such statement;—speaking of what had been under the consideration of the Municipal Council for some weeks past, he was prepared to say that no such assent had been given. It seemed to him an extraordinary proceeding for the Mayor to have written such a letter, without the authority or even the knowledge of the Aldermen. (Hear, hear.) He must have been fully aware of what would be the effect of such a communication. But, apart from any consideration as to the water supply—as affected by this burial ground—he (Mr. Broughton) objected to it as being too near the city, only sixty feet from the boundary—a boundary which was likely to be, before very long, overspread, as the city would certainly spread in that direction. He thought that the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works would do well to withdraw the bill. Had the Aldermen been made aware of what was proposed, they would have had a discussion, and would not have let it pass. He thought that one of two courses was open to the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Works—either to withdraw the bill altogether, or to have it referred to a select committee. He considered that the House was not in possession of such information as to authorise it to proceed with the second reading that evening; and he should, if it were so proceeded with, decidedly vote against it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Government could not possibly know that phase of the matter which the hon. member had mentioned.

Mr. BROUGHTON could only say this, that neither he nor the Aldermen had been consulted by the Mayor.

Mr. ROBERTSON had no objection to the withdrawal of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCOTT had not exactly heard on what grounds it was that the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Works had consented to withdraw the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the Government had acted believing that the letter received from the Mayor, had received the concurrence of other members of the Corporation.

Mr. FORSTER would not have opposed the withdrawal of the bill, but for what had been said of those who had felt it their duty to oppose it, against whom had been brought the old charge of a factious opposition. That charge was something perfectly nauseating. Under these circumstances, he should oppose the withdrawal of the bill, and, if necessary, press the matter to a division.

Mr. GRAY said that if the hon. member who spoke last was not factious in his opposition, he took a strange way of proving his exemption from any such feeling. He (Mr. Gray) was in favour of the withdrawal of the bill.

After a few words from Mr. FORSTER, Mr. PLUNKETT, and Mr. COWPER,

Mr. HAY said that no hon. member in that House, not even excepting the hon. member for Queanbeyan, could have stronger feelings as to the impropriety of the manner in which the opposition of hon. members to this bill had been alluded to, than himself. He could not conceive anything more unjust than an imputation of factious motives on such an occasion as the present, for the matter was not by any means a party question, although it was a subject on which hon. members entertained strong opinions. He could hardly conceive the hon. member for Cumberland being chargeable with factious opposition to the present Government. He thought, notwithstanding, he could not excuse the line of argument taken by the hon. member on any ground, yet he might excuse him for losing his temper, although this was not a party question, because he thought the hon. member was actuated on this occasion by simply being disposed to do his duty, and he could sympathise with a Minister who, when he attempted to do his duty, found his trouble was not appreciated by the House. He did not think this measure altogether originated with the hon. member, because it might be said, to a certain extent, to have originated with himself. Amongst the multifarious papers which were presented to him from time to time, after he entered upon the duties of Secretary of Lands and Works, and which seemed to be drawn out of some unexhaustible supply, were a great pile of papers relative to this necropolis, at the same time applications came in from persons belonging to various religious denominations praying for extensive burial grounds, more or less objectionable, being in the neighbourhood of Sydney. He felt that something should be done, and determined to inform himself of the matter. He seized an opportunity of visiting the spot to inform himself whether this spot given by Sir George Gipps, and for whose opinion he had great respect, would be suitable for the object intended. He went by himself and found out the boundaries, and he must say his opinion was not favourable. However, when the matter was brought forward by himself before the Executive Council some of his colleagues had a different opinion, and it was decided that the Colonial Architect and the Curator of the Botanical Gardens should report on the matter. Before these gentlemen had made up their mind on the subject the Parker Government went out of office, and so he had not seen the report alluded to by the hon. member. He thought the hon. member would have done well to have referred this bill at once to a select committee, and should have given them a more complete account of the geological formation of the land, before he asked them to agree to the second reading of this bill. He should not vote for the bill; but he thought the hon. member for Queanbeyan would do well, notwithstanding the provocation they had received, to allow the hon. member to withdraw the bill.

Mr. ROTTON said it appeared to him the reasons the hon. member had given for the withdrawal of the bill were not complimentary to the House. He had taken time to consider whether it was a proper bill to introduce, and now, because one hon. member, a member of the Corporation, objected to it, on his dictum he thought proper to withdraw the bill. Whether that was a sufficient reason he left it to the House to say, but he thought it was not complimentary. It appeared to him the reasons given by hon. members for opposing the measure were the very ones which went in favour of going on with the measure, because it was urged the site was an improper one for the burial of the dead, and if that was universally admitted, it was necessary the Necropolis Act should be repealed, because under it the Government could order the dead to be buried. He was in favour of sending the bill to a select committee, in order they might alter it so as to repeal the present Act, and add so much as was necessary to enable the Government to select some other site. He remembered accompanying his Excellency the Governor-General and party on a short trip to inspect this spot, and a large portion of the land that was to be laid out with drives and promenades for the recreation of the people. The result—as he understood at the time—was, that it was determined by the Governor and the hon. member that that was not the proper site for the cemetery, and that it should be abandoned, and that the stone wall around it should be sold. He was told by the hon. member for the Hunter that the wall had been sold.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The wall was sold because it runs through the ground, which was to be enlarged.

Mr. ROTTON did not know what were the reasons which influenced the Governor and his advisers, but it seemed at any rate necessary to repeal this Act. It seemed that this was an objectionable site for a cemetery, objected to by the inhabitants, and that a petition had been sent in against it which stated that the cemetery was sixty-six feet within the limits of the city. That was far too close to select as the site for the burial of the dead. He thought the best course was to allow the bill to go into committee. The committee could take evidence from scientific people as to whether the burial would affect the water to such an extent as to bring about diseases. They could then amend the Act in such a way as to enable the Government to select a proper site at some greater distance from the city where it could not have the ill effects upon the inhabitants it would have if retained. There was another reason for choosing another site. Everybody knew the land about there was very valuable, and that if sold, it would bring the means of conveying the water from a much purer source, even from the Nepean. If it was objectionable to bury the dead there, it was equally objectionable to allow buildings to be erected and impurities to accumulate there. He should not oppose the second reading, if it was the intention of the hon. mover to reconsider the subject.

Mr. DARVALL, amidst cries of question, proceeded to say that it appeared to him that the previous speakers had lost sight of one point—the nature of the evil which was utterly unfit for the purposes intended. He believed sand was unfit for a cemetery. He thought a far better place than the one suggested by the bill could be found. He was sorry to see so much time taken up in the discussion of this question, and it led to the conclusion that the bills introduced by the present Ministry were not at all likely to be at all palatable or agreeable to the majority of the House at present. Even the most strict supporters of the Government were finding fault every day with the measures the Government were bringing in. He would suggest the withdrawal of the bill; and was decidedly of opinion that the hon. mover would be prepared to withdraw it rather than himself from his present position. (Question, question.)

The House then divided on the amendment of Mr. Scott, that the bill be read this day six months, which was carried by 23 to 19.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Plett
Bayley	Loder	Morris
Weekes	Jones	Garrett
Hargrave	Gray	Rotton }
Robertson	Oakes	M'Arthur } Tellers.
Hamilton	Sayers	
Cooper	Jamison	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Broughton	Mr. Hieronimus	Mr. Piddington
Scott	Parkes	Clements
Lyons	Windeyer	Roberts
Hay	Walsh	Eliott
Laidlaw	Irving	Plunkett
Cape	Richardson	Dark }
Forster	Oxley	Samuel } Tellers.
Cummings	Macleay	

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. HAY moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to be caused to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence which has taken place with the Government in connection with an application of the Chief Justice for leave of absence. He said that some time ago he had put this notice on the paper, and since then had postponed it from time to time in deference to the opinions of hon. members. It must be acknowledged that if the change of position in the Judges had rendered it impossible for a person who had served one of the highest positions in the colony for a period of eighteen years, as well as Sir Alfred Stephen had done, it must be a hardship if, finding himself in failing health, he should be precluded from enjoying a leave of absence now, never having had it before at a time when he was in a position to claim it. Up to the time of the inauguration of responsible Government the Chief Justice was entitled under the rules of the service to receive leave of absence in the same way as his predecessors had done, though at too late a period to enable them to elude the doom which their hard mental labour had entailed upon them. He (Mr. H.) understood from the correspondence which had been printed in one of the daily papers that the objection to granting this leave of absence was on the ground that as the New Constitution rendered the Judges independent of the Ministry of the day, it would be inconsistent with that independence if the Executive were to interfere with the Judges even in so far as to allow them leave of absence. In making this motion he wished to give the Ministry an opportunity of shewing that they had not treated the Chief Justice severely or hardly. He would not deny that there was something in the objection taken, but then some steps should be taken to enable the House to say whether they would not make provision to enable the Judges to recruit their health. The Judges were responsible only to Parliament, and it would be hard if the Parliament had not the power to enable a judge who had served the colony so long and so faithfully as Sir Alfred Stephen had done to enjoy a leave of absence. If it had not this power, the honorable position of the Bench that was now looked up to as the rest from the toils of forensic labour, would hardly be sought after in future. The papers he now moved for should be placed on record in that House, so that hon. members should have an opportunity of considering them, and, *if necessary*, of making some motion on the matter, in the event of the Government refraining from doing so. He trusted, however, that the Government, on looking into the matter, would of itself take the necessary steps for securing this indulgence to Sir Alfred Stephen.

Mr. COWPER had no objection to produce the correspondence asked for, and, as in all probability some other proceedings would be taken in the matter, it was not necessary for him to go into the detail of the circumstances. These he should, then, only briefly revert to. Soon after his coming into office for the first time, he found an application then before the Government, first from all the Judges for an increase of salary, and next from this particular Judge for leave of absence. He was not then in office long enough to prepare a bill for the increase of the salaries of the Judges, but the Government assented to the propriety of the application; and were willing also to meet the views of the Chief Justice in respect to the leave of absence, but, during the discussion on the bill, introduced by the Government that succeeded him, for raising the salaries of the Judges, it appeared from the remarks of several hon. members that there were great doubts as to the propriety of giving the Judges leave of absence at all; and he could recollect that the hon. and learned member for West Sydney had alluded to the subject with marked disapprobation. After this the matter was dismissed from his mind until recalled to it by this renewed application of the Chief Justice. Having had opportunities since they had been in office of dealing with cases of this kind, and having refused applications for leave of absence, and feeling also that the regulations in operation years ago were not binding upon the Government, there did not seem to be any strong reasons why the Chief Justice should be made an exception to other officers. When the Chief Justice's salary was raised, he had had a short leave of absence. But if he (Mr. Cowper) understood aright the position in which the Judges were placed in this colony under the Constitution Act, it was precisely the same as that of the Judges in the mother-country. They were allowed to retire at a comparatively early period in their service, upon a liberal pension; and whilst in the performance of their duties, they had salaries which had been raised to an amount which might fairly be considered as not consistent with the strictest economy. It was because the Government of the day had no hope of getting the assent of the Legislature to the amount of salary to be given during absence that the matter was not pressed forward at the time. The question was this—Was there now more hope of the Legislature voting the amount of salary which the Chief Justice asked *for*? It was not a question of leave of absence alone, but there was besides the question of £2000 a year; because, as he believed, the Chief Justice would not accept the leave of absence without the £2000 a year. The opinion he (Mr. Cowper) had of Sir Alfred Stephen's public services would not have allowed him to hesitate upon the application; but seeing that the Government had been checked upon the public expenditure, and believing that if they were to be reduced to strict economy, it was not for them to show a consideration for the high officers which they could not accord to the comparatively subordinate officers. He apprehended, too, that if the duties were such as they were known to be from the statements of the Chief Justice, it was impossible for his colleagues to do the duties during the absence of their learned brother. They would, therefore, have the difficulty of making a temporary appointment. Looking at the liberal provision made by the Constitution Act, and at the liberal act of the Legislature in raising his stipend to a handsome amount of salary, as well as to the inconvenience of a temporary vacancy, the Government did not feel in a position to deal with the Chief Justice as his Honor suggested. There were other difficulties. The application was for the full amount of salary during absence. The hon. and learned gentleman opposite would recollect the cases of Sir James Dowling and Sir Francis Forbes. In neither of those cases was a pension provided, nor was Sir James Dowling's application for leave of absence conceded to until there was a firm conviction that he would soon be on his death-bed. There was then, of course, a great amount of sympathy felt, under the impression that he had fallen a victim to the performance of his arduous duties. Although a temporary cessation from his duties might be desirable in the case of the Chief Justice, he did not know that the case was one of such great necessity that he should have one or two years' absence. Nor was he aware that a proposal to give a full salary during leave of absence would meet with the sanction of that House. The application, therefore, was not one to which the Government itself could accede.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, as he had been referred to by the hon. Colonial Secretary, he might just allude to the way in which leave of absence was granted under the old Governments. The Judges certainly were now in a much better position than they were before they were independent of the Executive. There were no doubt difficulties in granting the application in the present case, and he thought, as a general rule, the Government were quite right to pause before they acceded to it. However, he made no doubt that it would be harsh towards the individual, if it would not be for the public interest that in this particular case, on the grounds of economy, that the Chief Justice's request was granted. Considering how ably and faithfully the Chief Justice had performed his duties, it was no doubt to the interest of the public that it should retain his services, although he believed if his peculiar case was brought forward before that House, that the House would see reasons for making it an exception to the general rule. The hon. Colonial Secretary was quite correct with regard to the case of Judge Dowling; that Judge having obtained leave of absence, the Council also granting him a full salary. And although it was then stated that the precedent would prove mischievous, it was scarcely a strong ground, when it was considered that it was given to a judge after seventeen years' service. He believed Sir Alfred Stephen had been nearly twenty-one years upon the Bench, and taking into account that such another case was not likely to occur for that length of time, it could not be a precedent of which the Assembly should be much afraid. Besides, if the application were granted the Chief Justice, instead of retiring upon his pension, and thus leaving the additional necessity of providing a salary for his successor, might return with renovated health to serve the public for many years more. After thirteen years service he was entitled to a pension of £1400 a year, and if they considered that in addition to this they would have to pay the salary of a new judge in his place, even in a pecuniary point of view it would be more advantageous that leave of absence should be granted when it was probable that it would be the means of securing the services of the present Chief Justice for some years longer. Sir James Dowling fell a victim to his willingness for work on the Bench and Sir Alfred Stephen might succumb to the same fate. Sir James Dowling obtained leave of absence but only three months before his death, whilst it is most probable that, if it had been granted earlier, so as to allow him to get away, he would have been alive at the present day. Sir Francis Forbes also remained on the Bench until his constitution was completely shattered. Although the Irish Judges did not as a rule get leave of absence, Judge Busho was twelve months absent in Italy, the other Judges undertaking the discharge of his duties; and he believed the present Chief Baron Pigott was absent under similar circumstances. The Ministry might be quite certain that, notwithstanding the District Courts, another Judge would be necessary for the Supreme Court, and that question might be taken into consideration with the present. As, however, the Ministry had the power of appointing a District Court Judge as a Circuit Judge, and if they acted upon that authority, the Judges in Sydney might be enabled to do without the Chief Justice during his absence. By taking that course, the business of the Court would be facilitated and the Ministry might be justified in making Sir Alfred Stephen's application an exception to the rule by granting it.

Mr. HAY, in reply, said the question simply amounted to this—were they to drive the *Chief Justice* to accept his pension *now*, or by granting him the necessary period for relaxation, secure the benefit of his services for several years to come. The hon. the Colonial Secretary had stated that there would be great difficulty in filling the vacant seat; but he would remind the House that this objection would apply with still greater force if his Honor were compelled to retire on his allowance. In the one case the vacancy would be merely temporary—in the other it would be permanent. Under all the circumstances, he thought the Ministry ought to have laid the case before the House, leaving Parliament to fix the time of absence if the period applied for were thought too long. As a general rule, he thought the Government acted rightly in refusing to entertain applications for leave of absence; but looking to the long period during which Sir Alfred Stephen had occupied a seat on the Bench, and looking more especially to the fact of the application being grounded upon the state of his health, he thought this case must be regarded as altogether an exceptional one.

The motion was then put and passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BATHURST TELEGRAPH.

Mr. ROTTON moved, pursuant to notice, "That there be laid upon the table of this House,—1. A copy of the original (or modified, if any) conditions of tender for the erection of the line of telegraph from Parramatta to Bathurst. 2. Copies of all contracts entered into for the performance of the work. 3. Copies of reports of authorised inspectors or superintendents as to the progress of the work. 4. Any correspondence with the Government relating to said contracts." The hon. member said his object in placing this motion on the paper was to bring under the notice of the Government certain circumstances in connection with the construction of the Bathurst telegraph, which he did not believe the Ministry were aware of. A contract had been taken by a Mr. Tunks for the erection of the line of telegraph between Parramatta and Bathurst; and he (Mr. R.) found by the contract it was stipulated that the posts should be made exclusively from iron-bark, stringy-bark, or swamp oak. Such a stipulation was preposterous, as far as the western districts were concerned, as no such timber was to be found growing along the line. Accordingly, the contractor had cut down and used the nearest timber he could procure; and he (Mr. Rotton) could say, of his own knowledge, that not one-fiftieth part of the posts were formed of the wood specified in the contract. The simple fact was, it could not be procured, unless conveyed from a distance of twenty or thirty miles. Now, this deviation from the terms of the contract must either have received the sanction of the Government, or a great injustice had been done to other contractors, who, had they known that the terms of the agreement as to particular sorts of timber would not be insisted on, would have been prepared to tender for the work at a much lower rate than Mr. Tunks was receiving. From what he had heard, indeed, he could say that more than one person would have taken the work at £25 per mile, whereas Mr. Tunks was getting £51. The timber used was of the worst description, consisting of white gum, peppermint, woolly-butt and black-butt, none of which were likely to last for a longer period than two or three years. [Mr. HAY: Were the posts charred?] By the contract it was stipulated that the posts should be charred for a certain length; but having personally examined some of them by roadside, when on his way to Sydney, he was in a position to state that they were charred, as a sailor would say, between wind and water merely. He felt convinced the posts could not last long; and when by and bye new posts were required, the people of the western districts would be told, in all probability, of the large amount of money that had been spent on their district already. They would be told so much had been spent on them a year or two ago, and on this ground any further vote would be refused—whereas, if the work were properly done in the first instance, no expenditure for repairs would be needed for many years to come. He put a question to the hon. gentleman a short time ago, asking him if he had received any information in reference to the manner in which the contract had been carried out—whether the posts had been properly charred, &c., and the hon. member replied that Mr. Cracknell had inspected the line of road as far as the top of Mount Victoria, and reported favourably. He (Mr. Rotton) was not acquainted with Mr. Cracknell, but certainly that gentleman did not know colonial wood when he saw it, or there was some corruption in the case. He did not believe there was one proper post, according to contract, in a mile along that road from Penrith. The wire also was damaged, but for that the Government were to blame. He was also desirous of knowing whether the Government had remitted any of the conditions of tender. He had been told by a contractor that he (the contractor) might put in any timber except swamp oak. If this were so, it was still more extraordinary that they should have allowed another contractor £12 a mile more because he could not get that description of timber to put in the ground. There was also another feature in the case. By a minute of the Executive Council, no tender was allowed to be accepted without sureties being provided, and no payment was allowed to be accepted without sureties being provided, and no payment was to be made until the work had been inspected and reported on. This contractor to whom he referred was entitled to receive 80 per cent. as the work progressed, although he did not know whether he had received any payment. At any rate he was informed that the conditions of the contract had not been fulfilled. More than that, he had been told that the tender of the contractor was first rejected on that ground, and afterwards accepted, in preference to other tenders.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Of course there would be no objection to forwarding the papers, but after what had fallen from the hon. gentleman opposite, he must say a few words. Although Mr. Cracknell had examined and certified the work alluded to, in consequence of the information afforded by the hon. gentleman some time ago, Mr. Dawson had been requested to make a report on the matter; that report had not yet been sent in. Therefore, he was not in a position to say whether the statement of the hon. member was accurate, or whether the report of Mr. Cracknell was correct. He would, however, undertake to say that there had been no such arrangement as that to which the hon. member had alluded. It appeared to him that the hon. member had made allegations which it would have been better for him not to have made until he had seen the papers he had asked for. This contractor, he happened to know, was a very respectable man; and he carried out the works on the Southern Line faithfully and well. He was, therefore, disposed to think that the hon. member had made a mistake.

Mr. ROTTON: No mistake as to the description of the wood.

Mr. ROBERTSON would abstain from judging of the matter until he heard the other side. It was the first time he heard any complaint about the wire. He did not believe the gentleman in charge of the department would have bought damaged wire, nor that the person *from* whom it was purchased would have sold damaged wire. He was inclined to think the whole affair would turn out to be something very like a mare's-nest. (An hon. member: "Not in reference to twenty miles of the line.") If it was as stated, the contractor would not be paid.

Mr. ROTTON asked if anything had yet been paid.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not know. These things were done by rule. He had been told that the timber used was very good on the Bathurst side.

Mr. ROTTON, with all due respect, thought the hon. gentleman's informant did not know much about timber. The work of obtaining proper tenders had not been an easy one, and a great deal of negotiation had been necessary. Several tenders were put in, some of which did not come up to the mark as regarded the conditions.

Mr. SAMUEL was quite confident that Mr. Cracknell would not pass any work, knowing that it was imperfect. The contractor, too, was well known in Sydney, and, no doubt, desired to carry out the contract in a manner which he conceived to be according to the conditions. But he thought the public had some cause to complain of the way in which the acceptance of the tenders had been managed. The hon. Secretary for Lands was wrong in stating that there had been any difficulty in getting contractors for the work, as he knew there had been a number of tenders sent in, and if the conditions and specifications prescribed had been attended to no difficulty would have arisen. The tender which was accepted for the work now under consideration, was one which had been at first rejected because it had not been sent in according to the conditions. One tender which was for £48 a mile, was thrown aside on account of irregularity; and Mr. Tunks' tender for £51 was also sent back on the same ground, but the latter was allowed to be corrected, while the former was not. Some very proper conditions were set forth, but what was the use of them if they were not strictly adhered to? It rather excited his surprise that the one tender had been accepted while the other had been thrown aside. With regard to the wire, he felt somewhat interested in that as he had supplied it, but he could state that that portion which he supplied was not damaged; the other portion might have been.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he did not know how to account for the complaints that had been made respecting the way in which the telegraphs were being constructed. In consequence of a communication from one of his constituents at Windsor, it became his duty to bring under the notice of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works the way in which the Northern line of communication was being constructed. He had been informed, on the authority of practical men, that the timber used was, in various instances, timber not within the terms of the contract. Gum was being used—a wood which was said to be very objectionable, as it would soon rot when put into the ground. It was also stated that instead of the underground portion of the poles being charred they had only been charred level with the surface of the ground. It was further said that the butts were not tarred, nor the holes properly rammed; in various cases, too, there was a considerable portion of soil that had been displaced, which was left surrounding the posts anywhere but where it ought to be. The consequence was, that some of the posts had swayed from the perpendicular. On receiving those complaints he wrote to the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, and was informed in reply that the Government had appointed, or would appoint, some person to inspect the line, and that there was no possibility of any fault being found with the line, excepting by one disposed to take captious objections. Since then, however, he had received information that the posts were in some places not perpendicular, and he had therefore no doubt that the objections had been well founded. He could not understand how the hon. gentleman could account for the appointment of a person to the inspection of the line, if he was not qualified for the work. Mr. Cracknell might be very expert in a particular branch of his profession, but if he was not acquainted with the comparative value of colonial timber he ought not to have been sent to inspect the line.

Mr. ROBERTSON admitted, with reference to the northern line, that it was very likely the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had been correctly informed that some of the timber was not of the right quality, as some twenty-four spars had been thrown out before any action had taken place in consequence of the hon. member's letter.

Mr. OXLEY said that the gentleman who was contracting for the line to Parramatta and Maitland performed the same work for the Southern line. He lived on the Southern line, and he was not aware that any defect had ever been found with the work there. The posts stood as upright as the day they were put up, excepting in some instances where they were intentionally fixed in a slanting position.

[Mr. ROTTON said that he should not have replied had not the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Works spoken to the question in such terms as went far to impugn his veracity. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "No, no."] He had said that he (Mr. Rotton) had found a mare's nest. He had also said that he considered he had acted unfairly in bringing forward this motion after the reply that he had received from the hon. member to a question which he had had the honour to put to him the other day. He begged the hon. member to understand that he had brought this motion before the House in consequence of that very reply. It was, in his opinion, quite time for some person or other to make this a matter of enquiry. Since he had lately spoken on the subject in that House he had been to Bathurst, and had had an opportunity of personally inspecting the line of telegraph in that direction. Except in one place (Springwood), from within twelve miles of Bathurst to Lapstone Hill, none of the wood used was of a nature that accorded with the conditions of the tender. He asserted that a large portion of the line was not completed according to contract. And as regarded one of the remarks of the hon. member opposite (Mr. Piddington), he had also to observe that the posts were, in many places, very imperfectly rammed. Every person who knew anything of the mode in which posts were so made fast in the ground, was aware that more earth was required to ram down beside the post, (in the hole) than was dug for it—more earth than was taken out of the hole altogether. [Mr. GARRETT: Sometimes.] In such cases it often occurred that earth had to be dug for near in order to complete the process. In many instances, however, along this line nearly a cart-load of earth was to be found, removed from the post-hole, and left on the surface near it. Properly the earth should be rammed down tight into the post-holes, but in several cases he had found himself able to thrust his hand down between the earth and the post. It was also, he thought, a rather curious and remarkable circumstance that at Penrith, where the neighbourhood was more thickly populated, the work of putting in these posts should be done so much better than elsewhere; and also that in several parts of the line there should have been a clearing round the posts, according to the conditions of the tender. Several persons had complained of this, and had agreed with him that it ought to be brought forward. The posts were often composed of timber of which they ought not to be made. He staked his credit upon what he had stated, and hoped that that assurance would obtain some credence; and that it would not be supposed that this was a mere mare's nest. He trusted the Government would see that the work was done as it ought to be before they paid—before they authorised the Government money to be paid for the work. He had certainly seen some wire which, although not perhaps as yet unserviceable, had been damaged by salt water. Its durability in such cases was lessened, even if it could for a while be used.

The motion was then put and carried.

PETITIONS.

On the motion of Mr. CAPE, the petition of certain public teachers, relative to public education, presented by him on the 5th instant, was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. BROUGHTON, the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sydney was ordered to be printed, and referred to the select committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Sydney Municipal Council.

The remaining business upon the paper was postponed, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past eleven until three o'clock p.m. this day.

Mr. DICKSON presented a petition from Adam Nixon, of West Maitland, complaining of loss entailed upon him by interruption in the completion of his contract to gravel a certain portion of road between Black Creek and Singleton, and praying that the papers in connection with his case may be ordered to be laid upon the table of the House.

Petition received.

Mr. Samuel for—Mr. Cooper (not Cowper) against—paired off on Mr. Darvall's resolutions on Tuesday.

Owing to the length of our Parliamentary Report and telegrams of European news, by the Benares, we are compelled to omit a quantity of local and other matter.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We have been requested to publish the approximate returns, giving some idea of the extent and nature of the lands that would, in the event of the Ministerial Land Bill passing into law, be open for sale, on and after 1st January, 1860, and with reference to which mere purchase, by selection or otherwise, will be a withdrawal from lease of the quantity purchased, and of three times more for pasturage right.

Lands under lease for fourteen years, and expiring 1st January, 1866, do not appear here, because such lands could only be open for sale under the provisions for reserves in the Orders in Council.

The 22,900,400 acres in the intermediate districts, and the 14,587,060 acres let under 22nd February, 1858, leases, are all lands that have never before been open for sale, except to squatters under pre-emptive right of purchase, but which, under the bills, would of course be open to sale by selection or otherwise.

Statement of area in acres taken approximately, let under pastoral occupation, in the undermentioned districts, since the publication of the notice of 22nd February, 1858:

District.	Acres.
Port Curtis	539,000
Leichhardt	1,356,800
Wide Bay and Burnett	657,440
Darling Downs and Moreton	195,440
Maranoa	1,161,800
Clarence	232,000
New England and Macleay	82,000
Gwydir	590,400
Liverpool Plains	104,000
Bligh	522,000
Wellington	2,987,900
Lachlan	898,920
Maneroo	26,800
Murrumbidgee	847,880
Lower Darling	1,545,600
Albert	2,839,080
	14,587,060

Statement of area taken from pastoral leases in the unsettled districts of New South Wales, by reservations.

	Square miles.
Albert, reserves on the river Murray, about	140
Bligh, reserves	80
Darling Downs, ditto	288
Gwydir, ditto	227
Lachlan, ditto	445
Liverpool Plains, ditto	301
Lower Darling, ditto (including river Murray)	600
Murrumbidgee, ditto (ditto)	1000
New England, ditto	341
Wellington, ditto	184
	3626

3626 square miles, equal to 2,320,640 acres.

Statement of Area of Crown Lands in the Settled Districts of New South Wales.

	Square Miles.	Acres.
Old Settled Districts, including the nineteen counties and Macquarie, and embracing either the whole or the principal portions of the basins of the rivers Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, and Moruya; the heads of the Macquarie, including the Cudgegong, Meroo, Turon, Fish River, and Campbell's River; the heads of the Lachlan, including the Abercrombie, Crookwell, and Boorowa; and the heads of the Murrumbidgee, including the Yass, Queanbeyan, and Molonglo rivers	39,034	24,981,760
Additions to the Settled Districts by Order of Queen in Council, dated 9th March, 1847, embracing the principal portion of the basins of the rivers Brisbane, Logan, Lower Richmond and Clarence:—		
County of Stanley ...... Square Miles. 5000		
Clarence River 560		
Richmond River 32		
Around Eden 150		
Wellington 260		
Along coast 2400		
	8,408	5,381,120
Settled counties of Clinton, Dess Thomson, and Livingstone, at Port Curtis, embracing the basins of the Lower Fitzroy, the Calliope, and Boyne rivers	3,860	2,470,400
Totals	51,302	32,833,280
Lands alienated in Settled Districts		6,000,000
Total Crown lands		26,833,280

The whole of these areas are only approximate, and the statement of lands alienated more particularly.

Statement of Area in Intermediate Districts, New South Wales.

The Intermediate Districts in New South Wales comprise a total area approximately of 34,350 square miles, or 22,900,400 acres, and include the counties of Auckland (proclaimed in *Gazette* of the 28th February, 1843); Beresford, Buccleuch, Canning, Clarence, Cowley, Dampier, Dudley, Hawes, March, Parry, Richmond, Rous, Raleigh, Vernon, Ward, Wallace, Wellesley (proclaimed in the *Gazette* of the 30th December, 1848); Flinders, Liebig, Palmerston, Pelham, Raglan (proclaimed in *Gazette* of the 10th January, 1854). Exclusively of settled districts along coast, rivers, &c.

The Intermediate Districts embrace portions of the basins of the rivers Fitzroy, Mary, Brisbane, Logan, Richmond, Bellingen, Nambucca, Macleay, Hastings, Peel, Namoi; heads of Murrumbidgee, including Umaralla, Bredbo, Goodradigbee, and part of Tumut, Snowy River (to boundary of Victoria), Trovanda, Bega, and Tuross.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Drays, Trucks, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Hay, Maize, Flour, Bran, Oats, Sorghum Seed, Milch Cow, Fat Calves and Pigs; on the Market Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Timber, Shingles, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Bottled Beers, Fine Flour.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Drapery, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanised Iron, American Chairs, Ale, Porter, Sago, Hops, West India Arrowroot, Port, Sherry, and General Merchandise.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At Russell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Rice Mill.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Tallow, Hair; at half-past 11 o'clock, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Aspinall, Sutherland, and Co., Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Ale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Churn, Milk Tins, Garden Tools, &c.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND ROBERTS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fine Flour.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.—A few bales of the new clip have arrived, and been sold to-day, but the conflicting reports as to the state of the English wool market had considerable influence on the biddings, and there was evidently a disinclination to purchase, except at a reduction in price. It would be difficult to fix quotations, which are therefore reported nominal until the arrival of more authentic information, and a greater quantity to test the market.

SHEEPSKINS—The same remarks are applicable, and prices are barely so firm as last week, and must be quoted half-penny per lb. lower; fellmongers unwilling to purchase any large quantities.

TALLOW is not so firm as last reported, and has declined fully 1s to 1s 6d per cwt., and difficult of sale.

HIDES.—A considerable quantity of inferior and second quality have been sold, but at lower rates. There is a steady demand for heavy and well-cured at 15s to 16s, but none to hand. Up to the time of sale there was no report of the English hide market.

FREIGHT TO LONDON:—
Wool, ½d to ¾d per lb.
Hides, 15s to 25s per ton
Tallow, 25s to 30s per ton
Oil, 35s to 45s per ton
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts 2 per cent. premium at 60 days sight.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. premium at 60 days, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

Superior clips	Nominal.
Fair to good	Ditto
Low to middling	Ditto
Grease	Ditto
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	Ditto
Handwashed	Ditto
Scoured	Ditto

TALLOW.

Beef	£44	0	0	to £46	10	0
Mutton	50	0	0	to 53	0	0
Station tallow	40	0	0	to 51	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0	to 0	15	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	6	to 0	0	[illegible]

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, October 6th, 1859.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, Thursday, October 6.—Tare, actual; draft 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: New Zealand, ER&Co., 1 bale at 15¾d; fleece, OB, 13 at 21d; New Zealand, W over GM, 4 at 16d; New Zealand, G&M over BG, 6 at 15½d; ditto, ditto, 2 at 16½d; New Zealand, G&M over S, 2 at 14½d; New Zealand, G&M over O, 17d; grease, ——, 1 at 11½d; grease, ——, 2 at 13d. Sheepskins: Lot at 1d, lot at 7½d, lot at 2d, lot at 8½d, lot 9½d; W over GM, 2 bales at 7½d; lot at 8½d, 33 bundles at 8½d, 3 at 8d, lot at 8½d, 3 lots 9d, lot [illegible] 3 bundles at 8½d, lot 2d, 4 bales at 7½d. Tallow: 1 cask at 47s [illegible] 8 at 46s 6d, 4 at 46s, 7 at 52s 9d, 4 at 51s 9d, 4 at 48s 3d, 1 at 44s [illegible] 5 at 43s 3d, 2 at 38s, 3 at 52s 6d, 1 at 50s 3d, 1 at 45 9d, 4 at 44s [illegible] Skins: 3 at 1s 6d, 2 at 1s. Hides: 10 at 5s 6d, 4 at 14s 9d, 20 at 14s, 83 at 15s, 32 at 10s, 30 at 12s 6d, 4 at 6s 6d, 3 at 7s 6d, 20 at [illegible] 70 at 8s 3d, 112 at 11s 3d, 173 at 9s 6d, 63 at 11s 9d. Hair: 2 bags at 4½d. Horns: Lot at 23s. Kip leather: Lot sides at 1s [illegible] calf ditto at 2s.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 6.

F. A. Garriques, brig, 189 tons, Captain Woodcock, from Hobart Town 19th ultimo. Passengers—6 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Osprey, barque, 457 tons, Captain Allen, from Hongkong 15th July. Passengers—Mr. Dunn. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents.

Electra, ship, 606 tons, Captain Coyzer, from Manila 10th July. G. T. Lloyd and Co. agents.

Condor, French barque, 345 tons, Captain Barbe, from Bourdeaux 16th June, Passenger—Mr. Contis. Leverier, Curcier and Co., agents.

Vimeira, ship, 1037 tons, Captain Swanson, from the Downs 6th July. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss and Master Gibbons, 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Frances, 3 children, Miss and Master Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Kitten and 2 children, Mr and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney, Mrs. Turner, Miss Castlemain, Mrs. Ligwood, Mrs. West, Mrs. Moses, and 12 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain Quayle, from Clarence River 5th instant. Passengers—Miss M'Cann, Messrs. Thompson, Barnard, Bundock, and servant, Acheson, Inspector Foran, and 20 in the steerage. Kirchner and Co., agents.

Tasmania (s.), 285 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 2nd instant. Passengers—9 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

October 7.

Bella Vista, barque, 179 tons, Captain Limmer, from Mauritius, August 26—Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—October 5.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

October 6.

Vixen, for Moreton Bay.
Caldera, for London.
Gallender, for Melbourne.
Wander, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 6.

Hannah, for Kiapara; Excelsior, and Tayfield, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—October 6.

Tayfield, schooner, 123 tons, Captain Kenney, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 6.

Esther, from Broulee, with 31 tons potatoes, 2 boxes bacon, 4 casks hams; Petrel, from Richmond River, with 40,000 feet cedar; Warlock, from Bombi, with 60 tons coals; Wanderer, and Bride, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 400 bags oranges, 1 coop fowls, 12 cases eggs, 18 tons wood; Elfin, from Newcastle, with 72 tons coal; Margaret, from Morpeth, with 60 tons coal; Flirt, from Tweed River, with 27,000 feet timber, 1 cask oil; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 230 bags grain, 50 sheep, 2 horses, 30 pigs, 10 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 6.

Albion, and Brilliant, for Newcastle; Bride, for the Hawkesbury; Petrel, Southern Cross, and Louisa Maria, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—October 6.

Vimeira, from London: 52 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 80 hogsheads, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 100 hogsheads, W. Long; 12 half-tierces, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 6 packages, A. Gee Co.; 2 packages, M. F. Sarpice; 1 packages, Wolf and Co; 2 packages, Sir W. Denison; 130 packages, Levicks and Piper; 35 packages, E. and W. Paul; 2 packages, Dickson and Co; 60 hogsheads, Butts, Caporn, and Co.; 10 packages, C. S. Haigh; 1 package, L. Hordern; 1 package, A. Moore; 80 packages, Anderson, Brothers, and Co.; 12 tanks, 278 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 13 bales, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, Reading; 1 package, Captain Ward; 24 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 1 package, Boyd; 1 case, G. A. Wright; 89 packages, Aspinwall and Co.; 5 packages, H. Rourke; 10 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 100 packages, Raymond and Co.; 12 packages, L. Hordern; 9 packages, A. Hordern; 11 packages, J. R. Fenwick; 2 packages, R. Hill; 509 packages, H. M. Joseph; 11 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 1 package, A. S. N. Co.; 32 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 61 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, Sherriff; 1 package, M. Clay; 4 packages, G. J. Crouch; 7 packages, F. Perks; 500 boxes, Brown and Co.; 1 package, G. J. Frankland and Co.; 1 package, Crew and Caddon; 138 ovens, 120 drums, 3 quarter-casks, 56 hogsheads, 340 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 4 packages, Fairhurst and Co.; 1 package, Bank New South Wales; 4 packages, W. R. Piddington; 113 packages, M. and L. Brodziak; 61 packages, H. E. and M. Moses; 6 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 8 packages, Rev. J. Egglestone; 1 package, W. H. Pigot; 13 packages, J. F. Walker; 130 hogsheads, 250 casks, 20 quarter-casks, 510 cartboxes, 1186 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 1144 packages, M. Moss; 7 packages, M. Samuels; 2 packages, Wolf and Garrick; 55 packages, F. Gould; 1 package, G. Coates; 3 packages, Ebsworth and Co.; 37 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, H. Schelsky; 300 packages, H. R. N. S. N. Co.; 361 packages, A. Hawley and Co.; 11 packages, Macnamara and Son; 4 packages, W. Soole; 1 horse, 2 bulls, Garland and Bingham; 1 horse, R. D. Johnson, 4 horses, 1 bull, Danger, Gilchrist, and Co.; 34 guns, J. R. Rundle; 67 packages, Colonial Storekeeper; 20 bales, 130 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 bin malt, 291 packages, Order.

Condor, from Bordeaux: 15 casks, 300 cases brandy, Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 35 casks, 200 cases brandy, 41 cases champagne, 2 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 170 cases oil stores, 317 cases liqueurs, 250 cases champagne, 50 cases claret, 1556 cases brandy, 48 cases fruits, 2374 cases wine, 12 cases chocolate, 12 cases cheese, 47 cases pipes, 30 cases chicory, Leverier, Curcier, and Co.; 109 cases champagne, H. Tange and Co.; 120 cases brandy, 20 cases fruit, 65 cases champagne, 7 packages, 50 cases wine, Davilien and Co.; 1 package, Veyret and Delarue; 68 cases preserves, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 27 cases liqueurs, Saunders and Co.; 20 cases prunes, 4 cases wine, B. Phillips and Co.; 315 packages brandy, A. Campbell; 100 packages, G. Ferq; 1 package, Pere, Poutoriel, 2 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 58 cases claret, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 50 quarter-casks, 25 barrels wine, 14 cases madeira, 190 cases claret, 100 cases oil, 50 cases prunes, 27 cases fruits, 41 packages, Order.

F. A. Garriques, from Hobart Town: 1600 bags potatoes, 381 pickaxes, 16,325 feet timber, 2500 palings, 20,000 shingles, Order.

Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town: 73 packages tea, M. Barr and Co.; 1 package, W. Dean and Co.; 12 packages apples, 58 bags onions, J. M'Nanny; 74 packages tea, Buchanan and Co.; 12 tons mimosa bark, Raymond and Co.

Osprey, from Hongkong: 2270 chest, 6218 half-chests, 1000 boxes tea, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 50 half-chests tea, Captain Allen.

Electra, from Manila: 15,768 bags sugar, Robey and Co.; 1296 packages cordage, 386 bags coffee, 200 cases cigars, 100 bundles lashing, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—October 6.

Tayfield, for Melbourne: 81,000 feet cedar, Cameron and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Kiapara.—By the Hannah, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Port Macquarie.—A steamer, this day, at 9 a.m.

For Calcutta.—By the Chowringhee, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Merimbula.—By a steamer, on Saturday, at 9 a.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: October 6.—Frederic Braun, ship, 819 tons, Captain Voss, for Guam.

The Tasmania (s.) was detained one day in the Bay of Fires, and spoke the Blackwall, from London to Sydney, off Wilson's Promontory.

The Electra, from Manila, reports the Virginia and Billiton, as loading for Sydney. The Condor, from Bordeaux to this port, was also spoken ten days since.

The Osprey left Hongkong on 15th July, but does not bring any report of arrivals or vessels loading. Tea was very scarce, she having come down with sixty tons short. Captain Allen signalled the Mary Nicholson, of Sydney, dismantled in a typhoon 100 miles N.E. of Basher Islands. The main and mizen masts were gone close by the Board, but she did not appear to require any assistance. An apprentice named Edward Archer was unfortunately lost overboard and was drowned in the same breeze on board the Osprey.

The Vimeira, Captain Swanson, has made a good passage from the Downs in ninety-three days, bringing a very large general cargo and a full complement of passengers. She has also some valuable live stock, consisting of two entire cart horses of the Clydesdale and Suffolk breed, two thoroughbred mares, and six horses, also thirty-four sheep; the animals are of some celebrity, and will be landed in splendid condition. There is one horse, five years old, by Flying Dutchman; another, three years, by Planet; a brood mare, Lady Litticote, by Caliph, dam, Lady Flora; and Last Rose of Summer, by Hermit, dam, Gillyflower.

The Grafton (s.), from Clarence River, left the bar at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, and arrived here at 11 last night; had moderate N.E. breezes to the Solitaries, and strong S.S.E. winds from thence to Sydney; passed a three-masted schooner steering south, a little north of Seal Rocks; and the Fenella (s.), at 1 p.m. yesterday off Port Stephens. The Grafton (s.), has brought up a large gold escort of 1876 ozs., and also 57 ozs. on freight; her cargo consists of 283 hides, 7 casks tallow, 100 casks beef, and sundries.

The Condor, from Bordeaux, brings a full cargo of wines, spirits, &c.; she has not spoken any vessel, nor does she report any loading for the colonies.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Melbourne, barque, 305 tons, Dickie, from Wellington, New Zealand.
October 6.—Fenella (s.), from Sydney.
October 6.—Prairie, brig, 155 tons, Winsborough, from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

October 5.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Wide Bay.
October 5.—William Hill, brig, Harrison, for Geelong, with 150 tons coal.
October 5.—Harriet Hope, brig, Spain, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.
October 5.—Reindeer, schooner, Young, for Hobart Town, with 130 tons coal.
October 5.—Creole, schooner, Cart, for Hobart Town, with 166 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 5.—Harp, Pacific.
October 6.—Liberty, Lavina.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Ellen Bank, from Leith; Launceston, from Newcastle.
October 6.—Benares, P. and O. Co.'s steamer, from Adelaide, at 8.35 a.m.; State of Maine, from London.

DEPARTURES.

October 5.—City of Hobart (s.), for Sydney.
October 6.—Benares, P. and O. Co.'s steamer, for Sydney, at 3.40 p.m.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 6, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, W., fine.
Albury, E., fine.
Gundagai, S., clear.
Yass, E., clear.
Goulburn, W., fine.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURES.

September 28.—Alarm, for Sydney.
September 30.—Hargraves, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 6.	8·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate and clear
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Fresh and cloudy.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, dealers, and others, to their continuation sale of drapery and damaged goods, to commence at 11 o'clock; and China silks, &c., at 12 o'clock, this day, at their premises, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Chatto and Hughes have requested us to direct the particular attention of purchasers to their sales of general merchandise, wines, spirits, iron, &c., at their new rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

The attention of Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and others is directed to the sale of a superior rice mill, this day, by Mr. Charles Tushie, at Russell's Wharf, Sussex-street, at half-past 2 o'clock. No reserve.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

October		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
7	Friday	5 33	6 3	3 41	4 20

Moon.—Full, 12th instant, 9h. 56·3m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

The Legislative Council met yesterday at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

Mr. Bourn Russell, on behalf of the Government, stated that "a person" would be sworn in at the meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday next to represent the Government in the Council; and, on being pressed by Mr. Deas Thomson for further explanation, stated that he "presumed" that this "person" would be a member of the Cabinet and of the Executive.

The same honorable member then proposed to go on with the business, bringing forward a motion of his own in reference to the Maitland Gas Bill.

Mr. Deas Thomson objected to proceeding with any business, and members generally, by their assent to his observations, appeared desirous of adjournment.

Mr. Eagar opposed any adjournment, and moved that the House do proceed with the business on the paper.

This motion was received by the President, who subsequently put from the chair a motion from Mr. Russell, for leave to withdraw that with which he had commenced.

Hereupon arose a confused discussion on point of order, after point of order, which was terminated by Dr. Douglass moving an adjournment, in which he was seconded by Mr. Wise, who confessed that he did not know what subject was really before the House, and expressed his opinion that other hon. members were in the same dilemma, and that an adjournment was the only means of getting out of it.

Mr. Eagar still opposed the motion, and called for a division, when there were (two), Dr. Dickson and Mr. Eagar, for going on with the business, and twenty-one other members for the adjournment.

The House will meet again on Wednesday next, at four p.m.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Dickson and Mr. Lyons.

In reply to Mr. Rotton, the Colonial Secretary stated that, if the report respecting Mr. Paul, and the danger he was subjected to in connection with the late proceedings at New Caledonia was true, his friends should have carried their complaint to the Governor-General, or to the Commodore on the station.

In reply to Mr. Hay, the Colonial Treasurer explained that the steamer Lady Augusta, having a barge in tow, was seized recently when near Moama, on the Murray, for an infraction of the Publican's Act and other provisions of the law. The master, Mr. Robertson, and the owner, Mr. Allsop, were each fined £50, and the magistrate also confiscated the vessel and cargo, as stated. The Government, considering all the circumstances, had remitted this latter part of the penalty, and the fine upon the owner was not sustained. The master who, it was proved, had unlawfully sold a cask of whisky, was left to pay the fine imposed.

In reply to Mr. Hay, the Colonial Secretary said, it was intended that the Attorney-General should continue to have a seat in the Cabinet—at least for the present.

In reply to Mr. Samuel, the Secretary for Lands stated that the interruption to telegraphic communication with Adelaide since the arrival of the mail, did not arise on the New South Wales line; and they had no message on the subject from the other end.

In reply to Mr. Dark, the Colonial Secretary, stated that the Government had no intention of proposing an income or a property tax.

Papers were laid on the table by Ministers, and several new notices of motion were given.

On the motion of Mr. Weekes, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

A vote having been taken for the sum of £2418, granted in Supply on the previous day,

Mr. Weekes said, he desired to bring before the committee the financial condition of the country, which was highly satisfactory. Comments to their prejudice had been made in England and elsewhere on the apparent continued balance of trade against the colony, and he wished to explain this at the outset. He would take the range of the last four years: there had been in their exports and imports a balance against the colony of £1,000,000 to £2,000,000; but it was capable of explanation, although till recently the means of explaining did not exist. They carried on extensive traffic with the Southern colonies, but until 1857 in Victoria, and 1858 with us, there were no reliable returns of that traffic. By recently collected statistics, he found that Victoria imported over the border from us in 1857 no less than 102,000 head of cattle, besides sheep and horses; and last year we sent over the border 130,000 head of cattle, in addition to sheep and horses. But this was not all. A large amount of wool shipped from Victoria properly belonged to us. In 1857, New South Wales possessed 8,000,000 sheep, and exported 17,000,000 lbs. wool. Victoria had only 4,600,000 sheep, and yet she exported more wool than this colony, with nearly double the number of her sheep. The difference was made up of our wool sent by way of the Murray. Coming to the finances, the total debt raised, and in course of being raised, was £3,534,530. Our debentures stood well in the English market. Since January 1, the quotations had steadily risen from 98 to par, and from par to 3 per cent. premium. The threatened war had produced a temporary fall, but less than in English consols. The resources of the revenue had overtaken the deficit with which Responsible Government commenced, and that year it left a balance of more than £42,000 over the expenditure. He took credit, too, for £40,000 voted, but not required, for the Panama route. Of the items making up the rather large supplementary estimate, there were £12,000 for improved rifles, £2000 for witnesses in Moreton Bay Court, £7500 award to Mrs. Want for death of Mr. Want by late railway accident, £15,000 for alpacas, £3000 for enlarging that Chamber, and, among the Harbour works there was £16,000 for a fort on Garden Island, which experienced engineers reported would render the harbour almost impregnable. The revenue actually collected for the first eight months of the year had exceeded the estimates by £57,375, of which increase £24,000 was from Customs and £59,000 from land. There was a decrease in the working of the railways of £37,000, and there was a decrease in Mint receipts, gold duties, and duties on spirits; but these left him a net increase, as stated, of £57,375. In 1860, debentures to the amount of £53,000 would fall due, and he proposed to pay these off out of the current revenue; from then to 1866, £328,000, which he thought might all be paid off in the same manner, thus steadily reducing their debt. The Estimates of Expenditure for 1860 had been carefully prepared with a view to retrenchment, and it would be found that £10,000 had been saved in the departments. A demand had been made upon them by the Imperial Government for warlike stores ordered in 1855, in consequence of the Russian war. There was £50,000 for elementary schools, £156,000 for roads, £26,000 for improvement of Wollongong harbour, £30,000 for Kiama harbour. The Customs revenue afforded a satisfactory proof of the steady progress of their commerce. He was attached to the Customs duties—they were unseen, unfelt, and collected at the low cost of four per cent. He thought it would be impossible to collect a personal tax in this colony. The Government had considered the export gold duty; they were opposed to it on principle, but did not see their way to abolish it. The total amount collected in 1858 under the Assessment Act had been £111,987. The telegraphic establishments yield thirteen per cent. interest on the capital expended. He now came to the tea and sugar duties, which they proposed gradually to abolish. On the 31st March, 1860, the duty on tea would be reduced to 2d., on the 31st September to 1d., and after the 31st December it would cease altogether. So with the tax on sugar, at the same dates it would be proportionally reduced and cease. But at corresponding dates the duty on home made spirits would be increased, first to 6s. 7d., then to 6s. 10d., and finally to 7s. per gallon, to make up for the duty taken off in the sugar so manufactured.

After some observations from Mr. Jones, Mr. Hay, Mr. Samuel, and Mr. Martin, as to the particular points on which further information was required, the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. Weekes, left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again that day week, it having been previously understood that the resolutions to be moved by Mr. Weekes when next in committee should be printed in the interim.

On the motion of Mr. Weekes, the report from the committee was adopted.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the New Trial Motion Bill was further adjourned by Solicitor-General.

Mr. Robertson moved that the Sydney Necropolis Bill be read a second time. He had introduced this bill with the concurrence of the heads of all denominations, and he thought the House would see that it was calculated to meet the wishes and wants of the public.

Mr. Scott considered the situation of this cemetery was a very improper one, and must greatly injure the health of the metropolis. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Richardson both opposed the bill.

Mr. Irving hoped it would be withdrawn.

Mr. Laycock and Mr. Eliott followed in opposition.

Several other members explained their views as more or less opposed to the bill.

Mr. Broughton stated that the Municipal Council of Sydney were opposed to continuing the cemetery as proposed.

Mr. Robertson then consented to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Forster objected to its being withdrawn.

The House divided, when the amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, was carried by 23 to 19.

Mr. Hay moved for correspondence respecting the application of the Chief Justice for leave of absence.

After a few words from Mr. Cowper and Mr. Plunkett the motion was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Rotton a return was ordered, showing certain particulars respecting the Bathurst telegraph contract.

On the motion of Mr. Cape the petition of public teachers relative to Education Bill was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Broughton the petition of the Municipal Council of Sydney was ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee appointed to inquire into that body.

The House adjourned at quarter past 11 o'clock till 3 o'clock this day.

The intelligence received yesterday by telegraph from Melbourne, and which has been brought by the Benares, with respect to the doings in China and Tartary, will be regarded by thoughtful persons as being quite as ominous as any part of the European intelligence. Russia has succeeded, it would seem, in stirring up Persia to commence an attack on Turkey, on the western side of her Asiatic possessions, and as a support to the Persians in so doing. She has marched sixty thousand of her own troops down to Khiva, from which point they may easily be advanced to Astrabad if necessary. This happens at the same time that the Ottoman Empire is threatened by disturbances provoked in Montenegro through the intervention of Russian agents. The Emperor Nicholas attacked Turkey openly, and scarcely concealed his designs of marching on Constantinople. His successor seems to be driving at the same object by indirect means, and, instead of attacking Turkey overtly, is inciting its neighbours to attack it, and its subjects to rise in rebellion. The "sick man," in fact, is being anything but tenderly nursed by his nearest neighbours and his expectant heirs. He is being irritated and kept in an exhausting state of agitation and excitement, till a collapse will become inevitable. Attacked at both extremities of his empire at the same time, and in reality by the same unrelenting foe, his position is evidently precarious. The Eastern question it is clear was not settled by the Crimean war, and the knotty point as to who shall be supreme at Constantinople still remains to be decided.

The Russians and the French acknowledge to the world that they have come to an understanding with each other, the particulars of which they decline to divulge to the world. Does the apportionment of Turkey form part of this understanding? Of course suspicion is awakened that it does, nor will suspicion be disarmed by diplomatic denials, if those denials themselves are contradicted by military movements the purpose of which is too obvious to be concealed. It has frequently been urged against the French Emperor that since the close of the Crimean campaign his eastern policy has evidently changed—that he has co-operated with Russia to neutralise the restrictions of the treaty; that, in fact, the good understanding had begun before the war had closed; and that he really fought Russia just as he has fought Austria, in order to shew his strength and lay the foundation of future friendship in the recognition of the power to be mutually helpful in the prosecution of ulterior designs. It is of course easy to suspect, and difficult to prove. Time only can reveal how far such designs have been really formed, but the past history of Europe naturally makes men sensitive, when Emperors, all of whom have traditions as well as aspirations, have conferences from which all diplomatic representatives are excluded.

The news from China, though more immediately startling, is not of really so grave a character. It is characteristic of the Chinese to evade, if possible, the terms to which they have yielded. It was the refusal to carry out the terms of the previous treaty, and allow free access to Canton, that led to the last Chinese war, and something similar seems to have happened again. The Calcutta papers, from which our information is taken, seems to blame Admiral Hope for his conduct. In a military point of view there seems to be some ground for this censure, as the attack was commenced without adequate examination of the enemy's position. The heavy fire that was opened, heavy enough to sink several gun boats, and the difficulties that impeded and foiled the landing party, shewed that resistance had been carefully planned. In fact, had the retreat of the landing party taken place in the day time, instead of under cover of darkness, it seems doubtful whether any of them would have lived to regain the ships. The resistance encountered was unexpected, and the rebuff received will have a most damaging effect on the prestige of British arms. We have been teaching the Chinese how to fight, and they seem to have learned the lesson more effectually than had been calculated on, not unassisted, perhaps, by some who have no special desire to witness British supremacy in the East.

But though the disastrous result has clearly shown that the attack was commenced in a faulty ignorance of the resistance prepared, it does not necessarily follow that the intended ascent of the river was an unwise determination, provided that there was reasonable possibility of carrying it out successfully. The Admiral appears to have been merely following up the wishes of Mr. Bruce, the diplomatic agent. It was by a daring ascent of this very river Pieho that Lord Elgin brought the Chinese to terms, and he was loudly praised for his energy and pluck in so doing. Mr. Bruce was following in his footsteps in this respect. The Chinese were fencing off the practical recognition of the treaty, and he evidently thought that the time was come for a firm exhibition of superior power. His error was one of calculation. He did not possess that superior power at the time and the place, and the conflict he provoked only tended to shew that fact. Moreover, it must be remembered that Lord Elgin forced the river during a time of war, while the late attempt was made subsequent to the renewal of peaceful relations. Naval officers will be naturally anxious to wipe out the disgrace of this defeat by subsequent victories: but the question will first remain to be decided as to whether the Admiral was justified, under the circumstances, in forcing a passage, while another route was open to him on which to advance peacefully to Pekin.

A contest between Great Britain and China can only have one result; but it is lamentable that it should be characterised by anything calculated to lower our military or our diplomatic prestige.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Justice.

PERJURY.

The case of John Gared, indicted for committing perjury, was resumed at ten o'clock.

The whole of the day was consumed in the cross-examination of Mr. Ashdown by the prisoner, but nothing was elicited that requires a further report.

The case will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

Second Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

PERJURY.

Isabella Mary Kelly surrendered her bail to answer an indictment, which charged her with having, on the 6th October, 1854, at Dungog, in the colony of New South Wales, before Crawford Logan Brown and William Twist Foster, Esquires, two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said colony, before whom Charles Skerrett was being examined on a charge of cattle stealing, preferred by the said Isabella Mary Kelly, she the said Isabella Mary Kelly swore, on the Holy Gospel that she had made no agreement for the sale of horses or cattle to the said Charles Skerrett, and on a document purporting to be such an agreement being produced, swore that it was a forgery, whereas, in fact, it was not a forgery but a genuine document, signed by her, and read over in the presence of witnesses; and did thereby then and there, in the Court aforesaid, falsely, wilfully, and corruptly commit wilful perjury.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Darvall; attorney, Mr. Ellis.

The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Crown.

The Attorney-General opened the case in an elaborate speech and called as the first witness,

Charles Skerrett, who deposed he resided at Port Macquarie, in 1854; he proceeded up the country in the early part of that year, for the purpose of purchasing cattle and horses; he passed by Blimbin Station, where Miss Kelly lived; they had some conversation together, and she asked witness whether he was come to buy cattle; she said she would let him the goodwill of the station; witness told her he would not like to buy the cattle unless he first saw them mustered; he did not come to any final arrangement that day, but returned to Port Macquarie; he went to Blimbin again on a subsequent day, in company with Mr. Anderson; witness then mustered the greater part of the cattle; there were about 800 head, and they were all very poor; he told her of the result of his mustering; a paper was then drawn up for renting the place; that was on the 29th April; Mr. Anderson was there at the time; another agreement was drawn up on the 6th June following; previous to that date his family had come up—eight children and his wife, two of his children, Margaret and Jane, were the eldest save one; they had since been married; he then put his name to two papers, as did also Miss Kelly, and paid Miss Kelly the sum of £460 in bank notes—four notes of £100 each; a man named Turner was present at the time; his daughters were not present when he paid the money; he produced both papers alluded to subsequently at the Police Court at Dungog; he did not get them back when committed for trial; they were numbered two and four; it was in July 1854 when Miss Kelly was brought up on two charges of felony; she was taken to Bungy Bungy; she asked witness to bail her out, and he did so; it was on the 19th of July; the bail bonds were £40 for each charge; he became bound for her appearance on the 7th August; after becoming bail for her she was going down to Sydney to take her trial, when witness told her that unless she rented a cottage, he could not allow her to stop on the station; she agreed to rent the cottage; an agreement was drawn up on that day, signed by Miss Kelly and witness; Mrs. Ann Andrews was present and witnessed it; the paper was read over to Miss Kelly before she signed it; it was produced in Court at Dungog, and was marked No. 3; witness got a paper from her in June authorising him to muster her horses; it was marked No. 1, and was signed by Miss Kelly; in 1854, after the documents were signed witness had some papers accidentally burnt at his place; witness was apprehended and taken to Dungog in October, and appeared at the Police Court on the 6th October; he was brought up on charge of cattle stealing, preferred by Miss Kelly (warrant produced, dated 25th September); constable Tinpin and another man arrested him; Miss Kelly was at the Court the day he was brought up, and was sworn to give evidence; she proceeded to give evidence against him, and it was taken down by the clerk; witness saw her sign it after it was read over to her. (Depositions produced and identified by witness.)

By Mr. Darvall: Witness would swear that the paper produced, bearing her signature, was the identical paper signed on the day alluded to.

By the Attorney-General: There were two charges against witness on that day, and the depositions of Miss Kelly in both cases were taken down in writing.

The affidavit of Miss Kelly, given before the magistrate previous to the warrant for the apprehension of Skerrett, was put in and read; also the depositions of Miss Kelly, taken in the case.

By the Attorney-General: The statements in those depositions of Miss Kelly were false; he never told Miss Kelly that he had bought the cattle from Rich and Langley; when he paid the £400, he gave a bill for £200 for twelve months; the four £100 notes were on the Bank of Australasia; witness was tried in this Court in September, 1855, and sentenced to ten years on the roads; he went to Cockatoo, and was released last April, after being there four years; the papers drawn up in April and June were written, some by himself and some by Miss Kelly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: Witness wrote those papers that Miss Kelly denied as being genuine; those drawn up in Miss Kelly's handwriting were not disputed; he did not know whether these documents were produced and submitted to the jury on his trial; to the best of his knowledge they were produced and read; his daughter, Margaret, was examined at the trial; did not recollect that the jury expressed any opinion on those documents that were said by Miss Kelly to be forgeries; did not hear the jury say that they believed the documents were forgeries, and that his daughter was perjured.

By his Honor: There was a noise in Court immediately after the verdict was given.

By Mr. Darvall: His defence was that the documents were genuine, and that consequently he was not guilty of felony; he had never paid the £200—he was never required to pay it; he believed it was made payable at Blimbin; there was nothing in the bill about interest; did not know Miss Kelly before seeing her on the first visit alluded to; the distance between Port Macquarie and Blimbin, where she lived, was about seventy miles; witness had had some dealings with Major Innes; he got the notes from Port Phillip; he had dealings with people in Port Phillip being a dealer in horses, and possessed property there; there was a Mr. Kirk, in Sydney (one of the witnesses for the Crown) who knew witness possessed the £400 previous to his leaving Melbourne; the property sold by witness amounted to £425, it consisted of five horses, a patent cart, and different things in the cart; sold them all together in Melbourne for £425; he had been staying there two or three nights before he sold the horses (witness described the place where the horses were put up, and stated that he paid 3s. a night for their feed and stabling); the sale took place in a store; it commenced after the person had gone and seen the horses tried; did not know the person's name who kept the store in which the sale was effected; witness did not send to Melbourne for witnesses to the fact of his having received the four £100 notes; will swear that he never said to Mr. Andrews in the presence of his brother or wife or M'Lean that they were Commercial Bank notes; witness bought some horses of a Mr. Smith, on the Manning River, and paid him in sovereigns; could not say the amount paid; believed it was about £120; did not go to Rich and Langley's office before signing the agreement with Miss Kelly; it was some of his children burned a file of papers which were hanging on the wall by an accident with a candle; the agreements with Miss Kelly were not burned, but she heard of the accident; the receipt and agreement were read by both Miss Kelly and witness when they were signed, the former out loud; did not remember of there being any other person beside those already stated present when the papers alluded to were signed; the two papers were not signed at the same time, witness being anxious to have another witness besides his own daughters, consequently the paying the money and signing the receipt were deferred to a later hour; will swear that he never said to Mr. Andrews, a magistrate, that he had not got a receipt, or that he would get a receipt for his money; never spoke to Mr. Andrews at all about those matters; never consulted the man about anything, but when he (Mr. Andrews) kept an accommodation house, witness frequently stopped at his house; never said in the presence of Joseph or William Andrews, or Mrs. Andrews, that he would get a receipt from Miss Kelly; never said to Tippin, the arresting constable, that witness was a justice of the peace in Melbourne; had not been talking with Tippin within the last few days about the case; had conversed with him two or three times; witness came to Sydney in 1851; he first went out to Van Diemen's Land. [Witness objected to answering these questions respecting his arrival in Van Diemen's Land or the cause of his going there.]

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: Had lived in Victoria several years previous to the transaction with the £425; it was in 1853. He had been to Victoria, then went back to Van Diemen's Land and returned to Victoria in 1852; he had made a good deal of money at gold digging. Witness went out to Van Diemen's Land on account of a lady in England; he was tried in London before the criminal court in 1835; and was tried for bigamy on one charge, and shooting a man in the arm on another; they were connected together; the lady was a major's wife; witness was convicted of bigamy and transported for life; the trial in this court commenced of a Thursday morning and lasted all that day and night till the next morning; everything was very dear in Melbourne at the time of the transaction with the horses; he was getting £40 a ton for carrying to one of the diggings 40 miles from Melbourne; the transaction of selling the horses did not take more than an hour including the trying them; in July, 1854, Miss Kelly inquired of witness whether there were any papers of importance burnt in the fire.

By Mr. Darvall: Witness came from Melbourne to Sydney, and stayed here several months; did not get into trouble here, nor was he charged with horse-stealing; there was some charge preferred against him, arising out of a dispute about a horse, but the magistrates dismissed it.

John Kirk, a builder, residing at Melbourne, deposed he was there in 1852; knew Skerrett did well; in 1852; frequently saw him in Melbourne and Geelong, and had transactions with him; saw money in Skerrett's possession; saw three notes of £100 each in his possession at one time; could not say what banks they were drawn on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: Had no money transactions with Skerrett; was acquainted with him in business; knew nothing of his antecedents; saw the notes in Skerrett's possession on the wharf in 1853; he was about to leave Melbourne by a schooner; Skerrett had been a brewer, and had teams on the roads; he told witness he was going to buy horses and send them overland; there was reason for Skerrett showing witness the money, but witness had showed Skerrett as much as £6000; was never a prisoner of the Crown; witness told Skerrett it was very foolish of him to exhibit his money in that way; he gave witness no further account of how he got the money than that he had sold his teams; he was going away that day.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: He came out with the great Dr. Lang; witness advised Skerrett, at the time alluded to, to go to the bank and get a draft, instead of carrying about the notes.

Mr. Darvall here admitted, without calling the clerk in whose case the Court documents are placed, that the documents alluded to in the first part of the evidence had been searched for and could not be found.

Jane Branswofth, a married daughter of Charles Skerrett, deposed she was at Blimbin in 1854; Miss Kelly was there also; there was a paper signed in her presence, on the 20th June of that year; she saw one paper, and signed her name to it, as did also her sister Margaret; she was called in to sign it; her father was present; it was read over by her father and Miss Kelly; Miss Kelly signed it also; there were no other persons present at the time; witness had been married since and resided in Sydney; knew a man named Turner, employed by Miss Kelly when the transaction alluded to took place; did not see him in the room, but he was on the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: She was called in by Miss Kelly, and as soon as witness signed the paper she left again; she had not seen Turner for four years, and he had been living in Sydney for three years; her father had been living with her recently; had had no conversation with him respecting the present case; she remembered the contents of the paper which she signed; had never been questioned about the case by any professional gentleman or other person.

Sir Alfred Stephen (Chief Justice) deposed that, at one trial—could not state the precise date—he received some four or five documents respecting the case of Charles Skerrett, with a view to report upon it, in answer to a petition from Skerrett, praying for a remission of sentence; he believed the depositions produced were some of the papers alluded to; the documents came with them; they were a few days in his custody; he invariably handed such documents back to his clerk, with instructions to return them to the Crown Prosecutor; had no distinct recollection upon the subject as to whether the papers in this case were returned, but he did not entertain a doubt but that they were returned; he sent in a long report to the Governor-General respecting the case alluded to; he did not report in favour of a remission of sentence in this case; he reported two or three times to the Governor-General, and subsequently after a thorough investigation of the circumstances, recommended that Skerrett should be set at liberty; he tried Skerrett in April, 1855; there were a number of documents put in at the trial; these papers he examined both at the trial, and also subsequently before recommending a remission of sentence; could not recollect the dates of any of them; there were two agreements, the one admitted to be genuine was attested by one Anderson; there was another also admitted to be genuine, but he could not recollect the name of the witness; there was another alleged to be a forgery witnessed by Margaret Skerrett and Jane Skerrett; it purported to be an agreement of sale by Miss Kelly to Charles Skerrett, of certain cattle for the sum of £400 or £600; there was also another document; it was a receipt witnessed by a man named Turner, it was a receipt for £400.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: Remembered the verdict given at the trial of Skerrett. [The notes of his Honor were then produced by his associate, in which it was stated that the jury appended to their verdict a rider to the effect that they believed the documents were forgeries, and the prisoner's witnesses perjured.] He did not remember that any of Skerrett's family were in witness' house while the documents were there; they could, certainly, but not have taken them away; they could not have had access to the papers; witness believed he wrote a letter to Melbourne, and also to Van Diemen's Land; the name of Kirk had been mentioned to him by some of Skerrett's family recently.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Had recently seen and examined a person named Kirk; Skerrett brought him to witness as a builder whom he (witness) had known in Van Diemen's Land; had known him in Van Diemen's Land several years.

Mrs. Bransworth, on being recalled, stated that the agreement to which she signed her hand was a bill of sale of cattle and horses; the amount of the agreement was for £600, to be paid—£400 on completion of the agreement and a note of hand for £200.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: She only saw one paper; did not know who wrote it; she was fourteen years of age at the time; Margaret Cann, another daughter of Skerrett, was at Blimbin in June, 1854; remembers having witnessed a document in that month; Miss Kelly, witness' father and her sister were present; saw Miss Kelly sign it; after it was signed Miss Kelly said something about the money; witness did not see any money paid; her father said he would rather have somebody else witness the money paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: Miss Kelly called witness into the room to witness the document; did not remember any other document being drawn up; did not see any money at all.

Philip Dew, residing on the Manning River, and within twenty miles of Miss Kelly's station, had frequently met her on the road; he thought it was in the month of May he met Miss Kelly, who said she was very sorry for an illness from which he was then suffering, and that she had sold all her cattle to Mr. Skerrett, she was riding on horseback; he was bringing cattle at the time; he had had dealings with Skerrett with horses some two or three months before the alleged sale in June.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: It was some of the cattle that Miss Kelly said she had sold to Skerrett that witness bought from Skerrett, and it was those that he was arrested for having sold; witness was examined at the Police Court when Skerrett was brought up, but not at his subsequent trial in this Court.

Samuel Turner, a carpenter who worked at the Manning River in 1854, deposed he had a son, William Turner, working for Miss Kelly in that year; had not seen him for nearly five years; he was building a house for Miss Kelly at that time; witness knew Miss Kelly; had worked for her and asked her for payment but had not received any; Miss Kelly told witness she had sold her cattle to Skerrett, and she would buy a pig from him for witness; she further told him that the notes she had were too heavy, but that she would send up the money to Skerrett for witness; she owed him £36 at the time, and he had never received the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darvall: Witness' son was sent away by witness' orders on business, and never returned; the £36 owing to witness by Miss Kelly was for putting up a house; the agreement was written with his son. [The agreement was then put in by the counsel for the defence, and admitted by witness to be the agreement alluded to, both the mark of the witness and that of the son, were attached to the document.] He might have said upon giving evidence at Skerrett's trial, that his son knew that a warrant was out against him.

Ann Richards, whose maiden name was Ann Andrews, deposed she had lived as a servant with Miss Kelly; recollected Skerrett taking away some cattle from Miss Kelly's place, he having bought them from her; witness' present husband was living at Miss Kelly's at that time; recollected a paper being signed on the 24th July; Skerrett called her in; saw Miss Kelly sign it, it was read over by her and Skerrett; it was about renting a cottage for 6d. a week.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Darvall, but nothing materially bearing on the case was elicited.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned at half-past four o'clock to ten this morning.

Bail for the appearance of the defendant this morning was allowed—herself in £500, with two sureties in £250 each.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	834	6	0
Gin	57	11	8
Whisky	8	17	3
Rum	290	12	0
Perfumed spirits	3	5	8
Wine	75	41	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	77	1	8
Tobacco and snuff	215	12	0
Tea	11	17	6
Coffee and chicory	15	13	4
Unrefined	2	17	3
Bonding warehouse duty	30	5	0
Pilotage	17	13	4
Total	£839	10	3

The Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement to-night. We find, from the Ways and Means, that the estimated revenue for 1860 is £1,655,339, and the amount proposed to be raised by loan £908,412. This, together with the estimated balance on the 31st of December, 1859, of £43,066 0s. 6d., will make the total revenue £2,306,817 0s. 6d. The estimated expenditure, including charges proposed to be covered by loans for public works and to pay off debentures, is £2,205,835. There will, therefore, be an estimated balance of £100,982 0s. 6d. to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue on the 31st December, 1860. The Colonial Treasurer proposes to pay off the £53,000 land and immigration debentures due next year, and also to put by a similar sum each year for the purpose of reducing the debt of the country.

With regard to the duties on tea and sugar, he proposes that the duty chargeable on tea after 31st of March, 1860, and to the 30th September, 1860, shall be 2d. per lb., and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1860, 1d. per lb., and after this date the duties on teas shall cease. The duty on the refined sugars from and after the 31st of March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860 inclusive, is to be 5s. per cwt.; raw sugar, 3s. 4d.; molasses, 2s. 3d. From and after that date to 31st December, 1860: Refined sugars, 3s. 4d.; raw sugars, 1s. 8d.; molasses, 1s. 1d.; and after that date the duties on sugars and molasses shall cease and determine. The drawbacks on sugars are also to be reduced in a like manner. He also proposes that the duties payable on spirits distilled in the colony shall be, from and after 31st March, 1860, to 30th September, 1860, 6s. 7d. per gallon; and from and after 30th September, 1860, to 31st December, 1860, 6s. 10d. per gallon; and after that date the duties shall be 7s. per gallon.

The arrivals to-day have been the Osprey, from Hongkong, with 9500 packages tea; the Electra, from Manila, with 15,768 bags sugar, 1296 packages rope, 200 cases cigars, 386 bags coffee; the Condor, from Bordeaux, with a cargo of wine, brandy, &c.; Vimeira, from London, with general merchandise.

The barque Bella Vista from Mauritius has brought a full cargo of Sugar, but owing to the late hour of her arrival we were unable to obtain any further particulars.

The Osprey came into port to-day from Macao, with about 5000 chests congou. Enough tea was not procurable to fill this small ship, so she left China with about sixty tons less than she could carry. Prices at which these teas have been bought in China are so high that present rates must be maintained, or advanced, to secure a fair profit to importers. The Orthoa was on the Berth for Sydney; it is stated that she will bring passengers, and, probably, no tea.

The escort from Grafton arrived this evening, with 1876 ozs. gold.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held, to-day, their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool offered was small, only thirty-eight bales, all of which, with the exception of one lot of eight bales of handwashed, were sold at rates fully equal to those lately obtained. The late English news has not affected the market because the telegrams are said to be contradictory. It is certainly singular that there should be a decline in the price of Sydney wool and a rise in that of Port Phillip. The first lot of the new clip was sold to-day. It consisted of thirteen bales of fleece wool, marked OB, and brought 21d. per lb. The remainder of the wool was sold at the following prices:—New Zealand, 14¾d. to 17d.; Guam, 11½d.

Sheepskins.—The market was better supplied than it has been for some time, and prices consequently were a little easier. About 6500 sheepskins were sold, at from 7½d. to 9¾d. per lb. Pelts, 1d to 2d per lb.

Tallow.—The market continues without any material alteration. The town trade were the principal purchasers, but as they are not short of tallow, there was no great competition for the lots offered, although in most instances they brought full rates. Thirty-six casks of beef, mixed, and station tallow, were sold, at from £38 to £52 15s. per ton.

Hides.—The market is dull, and prices rule about 1s. to 2s. 1d. lower. Among the several lots offered to-day there were no first-rate heavy hides, and the highest figure obtained was 15s. for a lot of 56. About 640 hides were sold at from 5s. to 15s. each; skins, 1s. to 1s. 8d. Hair brought 4½d. per lb., and horns 22s. per hundred Fifty sides of kip leather were also sold at 18d. per lb.

The opening sale of boots and shoes at Messrs. Chatto and Hughes' new Rooms, on 5th instant, commanded a full attendance of the trade, and throughout the sale, prices were well maintained. Such goods as were in demand, as usual, showed a good advance on invoice.

From the "London Wool Report" of August 17th, which will be found in another column (and received by electric telegraph last night), it will be seen that wool advanced at the opening sales in July at an average of 1½d. to 2d. The large quantity offered (95,000 bales), together with these high rates, subsequently induced caution on the part of purchasers, and a slight decline took place, and prices were finally quoted at ½d. to 1d. below the opening rates. A private message from London to a leading mercantile firm in this city states that commercial matters were cheerful, and that wools maintained the advance of 1½d. per lb.

The quotations at San Francisco, published this morning, should have been for wheat 2 dollars 12½ cents. to 2 dollars 20 cents. per 100 lbs., *not* flour.

From Hobart Town we have advices to the 1st instant. The *Daily Mercury* of that date supplies us with the following commercial intelligence:—

The wheat market has been quite unsettled since the receipt of advices from Melbourne, to hand this morning, and buyers are not willing to purchase at yesterday's quotation; the only sales reported were made previously to the delivery of the Melbourne letters. Oats continue very dull at 3s 9d to 4s. English barley was in better inquiry to-day, and there seems some disposition to speculate; quotations, however, are still given at 4s to 5s 3d. The demand for potatoes is very slack at £2 to £2 10 per ton for best samples.

The flour market is quiet, and prices are steady at £23 per ton for flour from the best colonial wheat. Bran remains at 1s 81 to 1s 9½ per bushel.

We take the following quotations from the *Precio Corriente del Mercurio*, of 15th July:—

Flour and Wheat.—The market has returned to the accustomed dullness which has prevailed for so long a time, and that was temporarily interrupted by the demand for Australia which we noticed in our last. Wheat has undergone no change, and the small parcels offered here obtained 4 dollars 25 cents, 6 months. Flour—The operations in which caused 28,000 qq., more or less, to change hands in several lots, were paid at 4 dollars 12 cents Southern brands, and 4 dollars 25 cents to 4 dollars 50 cents, 6 months, for Santiago brands. Our correspondents in Concepcion inform us that the price of wheat there is from 3 dollars 87 cents to 4 dollars; and that of flour 4 dollars: but they add that any inclination to buy, above all for exportation, would undoubtedly provoke a rise.

As to crops, there is a good prospect for the future.

Beans.—Several small parcels have arrived from the interior, which have been placed at 4 dollars 75 cents, and 6 months, the large yellow quality, and 4 dollars 50 cents the small yellow and the white. The approaching resumption of the works on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad will give rise to a favourable change in this grain, above all for the crops in the neighbourhood.

Maize.—Very small parcels have arrived; but they have proved enough to put an end to the scarcity which prevailed during the former fortnight, so that at present a fall of 25 cents is obtained in the price.

Captain Jones, of the Breadalbane, has politely favoured us with Cross and Co.'s Circular, dated July 23, as follows:—

Valparaiso, July 23, 1859.

The flour market during the past year, which we expected from the good crop, would have ruled low, has been irregular, and affected by the revolution, which disturbed the whole country from January to May. Some of the crop has been destroyed by military movements, and some unthreshed or left in the interior, so as not to be available for shipment until the wet season passes, and the roads become good. The stocks at present are moderate, and prices 8 dollars to 8 dollars 50 cents per 200 lbs., six months credit, for flour; 4 dollars to 4 dollars 50 cents per 155 lbs. here, or per 175 lbs. in Concepcion, cash, for wheat.

The lowest point reached for flour was 6 dollars 51 cents, in January, when 400 tons were shipped, per Adriatic, to Melbourne, and speculators soon after bought up the lots available—prices being put to 8 dollars, at which rates current rates have been making ever since.

About a month ago greater activity was imparted to this branch by purchases of 1000 tons, under orders for Melbourne; and 1000 tons more were taken early this month for Sydney and Melbourne, at present quotations.

The Formosa sailed 10th instant, full, for Melbourne.

The following are nearly loaded with flour, wheat, bran, nuts, &c., for Australia and New Zealand:

Favourite, 422 T. R.; chartered at £2 15s.
Annie Fisher, 238 T. R.; chartered in Sydney.
Breadalbane, 205 T. R.; chartered in New Zealand.
Margareth, 163 T. R.; chartered at £2 15s.
Lizzie Spaulding, 791 T. R.; chartered at £2 5s and £2 10s, Sydney or Melbourne.

The Lord Hardinge arrived 20th instant, 42 days from Melbourne; chartered for flour, bought at 8 dollars 62½ cents.

The Rumford takes Bolivian huano, on ship's account, to Hobart Town.

Our latest Melbourne dates are of the 25th May, when Adelaide flour was quoted at £24 to £25, but market inactive, and there is no disposition here on the part of consigning speculators, to send more at present rates. These are more likely to advance than to recede.

The orders unfilled are at very low limits, and not likely to be acted on. Since January, hardly any exports have been made to Australia.

Freights to England, which have been scarce and low for last two years, are improving, and tonnage light and in request; £3 to £3 5s is our present rate.

Exchange, 45½ to 46½, 60 and 90 per cent. on London.

Barley, 2 dollars 50 cents. per 155 lbs., cash. Tallow, 15 dollars 50 cents. (Buenos Ayres), bond 6 months.

"The Southern Cross."—The first number of a weekly journal, of eight pages, bearing the above title, was issued on Saturday last, and is published by Mr. F. Smith, of Queen's-place, Sydney. It professes to be devoted to politics, literature, and science. Judging from the leading articles, the *Southern Cross* is the advocate of that line of policy which in modern times is designated "liberal conservative." It is evidently opposed to the present Administration. The leading columns of the first number embrace the topics of Parliamentary History, Public Education, Professor Woolley, and the Humboldt Festival, and some rather "smart" and caustic reflections on Mr. Flood's accession to the Cowper Cabinet. The difficulties invariably attendant upon the first issue of a newspaper will account for its being somewhat closely printed.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490184

SAINT PHILIP'S PARISH. — The Rev. JOHN STEELE having resigned the curacy of the above parish, and having been promoted by the Lord Bishop of Sydney to the incumbency of Shoalhaven, a deputation from the pewholders and parishioners waited upon him, on Wednesday last, with the following address, numerously signed by the congregation, and which they accompanied with a substantial token of their esteem, in the form of a purse of gold.

ADDRESS.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of St. Philip's congregation, having heard that you have resigned the curacy of this parish, and are about to leave us, cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing our deep regret that any circumstances should have led you to think such a step necessary, nor without assuring you of the high estimation in which you are held by us, and of the benefits we have derived from your ministrations.

"Although your residence amongst us has been short, we have great and sincere pleasure in bearing witness to the zeal and devotedness displayed by you in the discharge of your sacred duties, and your active co-operation with our worthy and respected Incumbent the Dean, the benefits of which are apparent.

"We feel, reverend and dear Sir, that our loss in your departure is great; and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that, whether in the crowded city or in the more thinly-peopled country, in the pulpit or in the school, your abilities, your kindness of heart, and singleness of purpose, combined with your energy in promoting the cause of religion, will render you a valuable pastor and teacher to those who may be the subjects of your ministrations.

"In conclusion, we beg to offer you our sincere and heartfelt wishes that, with your esteemed wife and family, you may in your new location enjoy health and happiness, and may have the comfort of edifying the Church of Christ.

"We remain, reverend and dear Sir, &c."

[Signatures follow.]

REPLY.

"My Dear Christian Friends,—It is very gratifying to me to receive the address which you have just handed to me, and to be assured, on the eve of our separation, that my short ministry amongst you has been such as to win for me the Christian regard and esteem of so large a number of the congregation of St. Philips.

"My first and main desire, and, I trust, the leading principle of my life, is to approve myself unto God, whose I am, and whom I desire to serve and glorify; subordinately to this, I desire to be instrumental in the salvation of souls.

"I trust that I have been enabled, by Divine grace, to keep these ends in view. In doing so, I have laboured, as one who must give account, to 'keep back nothing that is profitable for you,' and I am therefore encouraged and thankful to hear from you that you consider yourselves as having been in any measure benefited by my short ministrations amongst you. I humbly pray that the seed which has been sown—as the Lord enabled me, with an unsparing hand, whether in the church, the schools, or the parish generally—may in his own good time, through the blessing of the Holy Spirit, yield a most abundant harvest.

"I heartily thank you for your kind wishes towards myself, my dear wife, and family; we part from you with much regret, but in the assurance that as 'All things work together for good to them that love God'—he who himself knows no change, wisely changes his people as He pleases, always for His own glory, and their ultimate good.

"In conclusion, dearly beloved in the Lord, I pray you to accept our united thanks for all your kindness, past and present, and best wishes for your temporal welfare; to which we add our earnest prayer that God may be graciously pleased to bless you abundantly in your own souls and in your families with all spiritual blessings in heavenly things in Christ Jesus.

"Believe me to remain, my dear friends,

"Ever faithfully and affectionately yours,

"JOHN STEELE,

"Incumbent of Shoalhaven, late Curate St. Philips, Sydney.

"6th October."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—Sir,—We beg to enter our most unqualified protest against an advertisement which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant.

An outrageous liberty has been taken with our names, for which we will thank you for an explanation at your earliest convenience.

We never had any connection with Mr. Brownrigg, further than having been associated with certain gentlemen in this district for the purpose of obtaining a subscription for the benefit of his family, who were lately in deep distress, attendant on an execution levied against their household furniture.

You will please withdraw the fraudulent and forged advertisement of the 23rd instant, and oblige, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

HENRY KESTERTON, and

CHARLES ASHENHEIM, M.D.

Bombala, 28th September.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD." — SIR, — Understanding that Mrs. BROWNING has been accusing me of being the author of the advertisement that appeared in your issue of the 23rd and 24th instant, headed Captain W. M. Brownrigg, I give my most unqualified denial to this foul calumny, and beg leave to state that I shall reserve to myself the right of taking a legal opinion as to what remedy the law will allow me against the authoress of this injurious slander.

You will please publish this communication, and oblige, Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. LAURENCE.

Bombala, September 30.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the goods of William Kitchenham Ogilvie, late of Merton, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, MARY OGILVIE, of Fairlight, Edgecliff, near Sydney, mother of the above named WILLIAM KITCHENAM OGILVIE, deceased, intends to apply to the honorable Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of said deceased.

Dated this seventh day of October, A.D. 1859.

HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, Proctors for the applicant.

PIER HOTEL, MANLY BEACH. — Mr. J. T. GROCOTT takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, who purpose visiting Manly Beach during the ensuing spring and summer season, than an outlay of more than £600 has been made since his occupancy, with a view to the permanent improvements, ventilations, and cleanliness of the above establishment. The hotel, private cottage, saloon and bedrooms, have undergone a complete renovation to meet the increasing demand for accommodation.

1st. The Hotel has been re-painted and papered throughout.

2nd. The adjoining Private Cottage, containing drawing-room and three bedrooms, has been refurnished, and will now be found replete with every convenience for a private family, embracing all the comforts of a first-class hotel unaccompanied by its usual bustle.

3rd. The Saloon roof has been completely stripped of its former iron covering, and replaced by shingles; the ceilings of the six bedrooms have been lined and elegantly papered. The beds, bedding, &c., will be found equal to any in the colony for comfort and cleanliness.

4th. The Grand Saloon is being, at a great expense, divided into three handsome dining and drawing rooms, each possessing distinct private entrances. The handsome polished cedar folding doors are so constructed as to admit of them being thrown open, forming one spacious hall or dining room, 60 x 25.

5th. The Outhouses and conveniences have been pulled down and re-built and the greatest regard has been paid to their ventilation.

6th. The ground surrounding the hotel, comprising several acres, are being laid out as gardens, promenades, and sheltered pic-nic spots, in the centre of which will be erected in a few days Mr. Grocott's handsome waterproof marquee, capable of accommodating 200 persons, and which will be placed at the free disposal of families and others who may not patronise the hotel. A stall will be placed in the marquee, amply supplied with effervescing drinks, fruits, sandwiches, luncheons, oysters, tea and coffee, &c., at Sydney prices.

7th. The Maze or Labyrinth recently completed by Mr. Grocott will prove a source of amusement and healthy exercise both to the young and old, and it is hoped that in a few months will be covered with the choicest creepers which this colony can produce.

8th. The Brighton baths are within a few yards of the Pier Hotel, and are now fitted up with patent hip, slipper, foot, shower, vapour, and douche baths, admitted to be equal in character to any in England. Residents and visitors at the Pier Hotel may obtain monthly or season tickets at reduced rates.

9th. Fishing, shooting, and pleasure parties can at all times obtain boats, with careful men, at reasonable rates.

10th. The advertiser especially calls the attention of families from the interior and the adjoining colonies to the advantages derived on the score of health from a short residence during the summer months at this charming and salubrious spot. Manly Beach is now admitted to be the only Brighton of the colonies, approachable at all times by steam or road, and at a charge within the compass of almost every man's means. In conclusion, Mr. G. begs to append a scale of hotel charges, viz:—

Board and residence, with private apartments, including all the delicacies of the season, three guineas per week, or ten shillings per day each adult. A special charge will be made for servants and children. The wines, spirits, &c., have been purchased from the best houses in Sydney. The servants of the establishment will be found attentive to their respective duties. The cuisine department will meet with the approbation of the most fastidious. Weddings, public breakfasts, and dinner parties, picnics, balls, and other festivities can, upon giving twelve hours' notice, be got up in the most récherché style. Steamers leave Sydney and Woolloomooloo six times daily. (See advertisements.)

Pier Hotel, Manly Beach.

IRON TANKS on SALE, of 800 and 400 gallons each, well adapted for the country. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—GENTLEMEN,—Having accepted the office of Minister for Public Works, my seat in the Legislative Assembly has necessarily become vacant; and I now seek at your hands the honour of re-election as your representative.

It will be expected of me that I should briefly advert to the circumstances which have induced me to take office. By a resolution of the Legislative Assembly a separation of the Department of Lands and Works was agreed upon; and the charge and responsibility of the new Department of Works thus created was offered to me. Although I have on several occasions, as many of you are aware, declined to take office, yet I felt it my duty on the present occasion to give the subject my most serious consideration, and being determined not to be influenced by feelings of personal ease and comfort, I accepted the offer.

I shall, on the day of nomination, be prepared to enter into a full explanation of the many important measures now under consideration.

Gentlemen, should you endorse with your approval the course I have pursued, by again electing me to represent you in Parliament, I shall appreciate and prize most highly the proud position of being the representative of one of the most numerous and influential constituencies in the colony.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

Botany-street. ED. FLOOD.

CANTERBURY ELECTORATE.—In pursuance of a writ to me, directed by the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, bearing date the 1st instant, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the electors will be held at Ashfield, on SATURDAY first, the 8th instant, at noon, for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in room of Edward Flood, Esq., whose seat hath been declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of the office of Secretary for Public Works. If no more than one candidate be nominated, such will then be declared elected, but if more than one be nominated, the election will be made by show of hands, unless a poll be legally demanded, and such poll, if so demanded, will be taken on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at

Ashfield
Botany Cross Roads
Burwood
Canterbury
Cook's River Dam
Gannon's Forest
Petersham
Randwick
Saint Peter's
Waterloo Estate
Waverley
Sydney.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH, Returning-officer for the Electoral District of Canterbury.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, 1st November

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, a Branch of the Bank is now in operation at Kiama; that a Branch will be opened at Queanbeyan on the 19th instant, and one at Shoalhaven immediately. By order of the Board.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 16th September.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid......	£50	16	8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid......	0	0	0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81	13	7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.

Hunter-street, February, 15th, 1859.

ILLAWARRA GAS COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £6000, in 600 shares of £10 each. Deposit on application, 2s. 6d. per share. With power to increase the capital to £10,000.

Provisional Directors:

Dr. Lambert, Chairman

Alderman Wiltshire	Alderman Waring
Hetherington	Robson
Lott	Messrs. W. Osborne
Messrs. A. Howitt	T. Garrett
G. Osborne	Frasier.

Bankers:

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

Solicitor:

Mr. S. S. Rogers.

Engineer:

Mr. B. Fawcett, C.E.

Secretary, pro tem., Mr J. White.

A public meeting having been held at Wollongong for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a gas company, the above provisional directors were appointed for the purpose of making the necessary enquiries as to the prospects of the undertaking, and for carrying out the preliminary arrangements. After a careful enquiry and frequent consultations with the engineer, the provisional directors are of opinion that the consumption of gas would realise an income sufficient to remunerate a company for the outlay of the above amount of capital, which will be quite sufficient to establish the concern.

The town at present contains five places of public worship, ten hotels, several schools, and nearly three hundred houses; and rapidly increasing in importance, commercially and otherwise. The proposed rates and charges will be 16s. per 1000 cubic feet. It is proposed that £1 per share shall be paid upon notice of allotment; that future calls shall not exceed £1 each share, and shall not be made oftener than once in two months, of which one month's notice shall be given; and that no shares will be allotted until 300 are taken up.

Application will then be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, restricting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their subscribed capital in addition to such capital, and for otherwise defining the powers and objects of the company.

Application for shares, or for full prospectus, to be made to any of the Directors; or to the Secretary, at the office, Harbor-street, Wollongong.

J. WHITE, secretary pro tem.

September, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,500,000.

Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—

With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.

Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney

J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C.	J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P.	B. Buchanan, Esq.

Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.

Medical Referees:

Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.

Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding...................... £1,880,000

Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

GOOD BLACK TEA, 2s. per lb. Best black tea, as usually sold 2s. 6d. per lb.

S. BENNETT and CO., stimulated by the great success they have met with in introducing to the inhabitants of Sydney and New South Wales generally of a superior class of tea to any hitherto imported here (as evidenced in the unprecedented sale and increasing demand for the really fine tea imported by them per Atalanta), have been induced to write to their friends in London to ship, at once, some of the best and choicest teas imported into England during the past season, and they have now the pleasure of announcing that the first shipment has arrived, which fully sustains the character of the fine congous that are so universally admired in the mother country. S. B. and Co. feel satisfied that one trial, which they respectfully solicit, must convince the most sceptical that they can procure a really fine quality tea in Sydney, only at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BEST BLACK TEA IN SYDNEY.—HANKS and COMPANY have just received, via Melbourne, a parcel of the finest black leaf pekoe, decidedly the finest specimen of black tea imported this season. Its remarkable characteristic is immense strength, with a delicious pungent flavour. To secure this article we have been at much trouble, and paid a high figure, our object being to possess that which no other house can surpass. We therefore unhesitatingly assert that we are vending the finest black tea in Sydney.

Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Market; HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.

HANKS and COMPANY are selling a superior parcel of fresh herrings in tins, at 1s. each; also, lobsters, at 1s. per tin, a delicious treat. No family should be without one or the other on their breakfast, tea, and supper tables.

BORWICK'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.—G. HEATH, chemist, 334, George-street.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Curability of consumption.—Hospital, dispensary, and private practice, all furnish innumerable cases in which Dr. De Jongh's exceedingly palatable Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, containing peculiar curative principles which no other Cod Liver Oil possesses, has been administered with the happiest results in consumption and all diseases of the chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady.—Dr. De Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled, with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Melbourne and Sydney, Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

A REDUCTION OF TWO SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.—The undersigned having determined to reduce his immense stock, intends to take off 2s. in the pound on all purchases of 5s. and upwards made in his Bazaar during the next two months. All articles are marked in plain figures. G. J. CROUCH, 542, George-street.

NEW GYMNASTIC TOYS, in every character. Price ninepence each. To be had at the Fancy Bazaar, George-street, next to Poelhmann's Cafe.

CHIMNEY PIECES in Sicilian, vein, and statuary marbles, and richly enamelled slate.—Architects, builders, decorators, and parties finishing their dwellings, are respectfully invited to view the varied assortment now set up at the Show Rooms of the undersigned.

The marble chimney pieces are:—

Sicilian
Vein
Dove, and
Statuary, of various sizes and designs.

The Enamelled Slate Chimney Pieces are of the most beautiful and novel designs; various openings and styles suitable for every description of dwelling, from the ornée to the mansion.

Splendid imitations of the most rare and costly marbles, malachite, granites, &c.; and, as works of art, rivalling the finest specimens of the originals in brilliancy.

The imitations are of

Sienna
Rouge royal
Brocadilla
Lumachelle
St. Ann's
Egyptian green
Black and gold
Malachite, porphyry, and granites of various colours.

These will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

W. W. BUCKLAND, Warehouse, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

DOULTON'S PATENT VITRIFIED STONE DRAIN PIPES.—W. W. BUCKLAND, as sole agent in Sydney for Messrs. Doulton and Co., the original importers and patentees of the Vitrified Stoneware, now adopted in every city and town of the British empire, begs to inform the public that their pipes can only be procured on application at his stores. And would also respectfully intimate that he is prepared to tender for supplies of any quantity, with all the necessary bends, junctions, syphons, &c., at prices setting aside competition, and will deliver to specified time.

The inferiority of the substitutes for English pipes is, to practical men, too well known to require comment, and will only be laid down where utility is of no consideration.

Parties about to accept tenders for drainage of house property will do well to specify for the use of Doulton's pipes.

City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

MAIZE FLOUR, ex Ocean Rover, from New York.—This meal makes very nutritious food for children; is kiln-dried, and will keep sweet for two years. 100-lb. barrels, 25s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE WHOLESALE AGENCY.—All orders to be forwarded to the undersigned, George-street, next to the London Chartered Bank. S. A. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE, Yorkshire FLAGGING. J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a shipment of the most elegant PLATED ARTICLES that have ever arrived in the colony, and to which they invite the attention of the public. Besides the usual objects of every day use there will be found fish, eating-knives and forks, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, in elegant cases, crumb-scoops, and all the latest luxuries of dinner table ornament. They have also received two oak cabinets intended as wedding presents, each containing a very complete service of plated ware and cutlery. Prices will be found exceedingly moderate. HOGARTH, ERICHSEN, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Navy canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Tarpaulins of all sizes
Manila and Europe rope
Seaming, herring, and other twine
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
American agricultural implements
Iron and wood buckets
Galvanised iron ditto
Spades, shovels, picks, axes
Hoes, and every description of general ironmongery.

ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

FOR SALE, cheap, IRON PALISADING. T. FUSEDALE, 248, Kent-street.

CAROLINA RICE, on SALE, by the undersigned. CHARLES TEAKLE, Wynyard-street.

PATENT NAILS, 1½ inch shingle, 65s. per cwt. T. P. REEVE, ironmonger, George-street, opposite Hay Market.

PADDOCKS, and Building Sites, at the Glebe, for SALE or LEASE. Apply 117, Elizabeth-st., Sydney.

FOR SALE, FIRE-BRICKS.—Apply on board the brig KITE, Lamb's Wharf.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN HILL, Junior, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for the liberal support accorded to him during the past twenty years, begs to inform them that he has retired from the undertaking department, which, in future will be under the entire management of his son, Mr. THOMAS HILL. N.B.—In the cabinet and furnishing department no alteration will take place.

FURNITURE! Furniture! Furniture! New goods, received ex John Banks. Devonport, card, sofa, and work tables, in walnut and rosewood. Folding chairs, with and without leg rests, hall lamps, feather beds, carpet and rush hassocks, &c. JOHN HILL, Junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, 100, King-street.

PAPERHANGINGS in great variety. Oils, Paints Window Glass, &c. E. CURTISS, 340, George-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—200 barrels, ex Damascus, now landing, and on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A three-horse power machine to be disposed of at a low price. Apply to Messrs. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. —To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, Hardwood, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CHEAP ROOFING, Ridgecoping, Guttering, Piping, &c., at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street.

40,000 FEET Baltic Flooring and Lining BOARDS, now landing on Circular Quay, ex Forest Queen. W. H. ROLFE.

LIVERPOOL SALT for SALE, ex Damascus and Abyssinian. None but sound bags need be taken. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

IRISH PORK, ex Lord Raglan, for SALE. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WEIGHBRIDGES, Weighbeams, Avery's Platform Machine, on SALE at JOHN BAIN'S scale manufacturer, George-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Tyra.—A splendid assortment of the very latest styles of brooches, bracelets, head-dresses, collars, and other fancy goods, for SALE, by THOMAS PALMER, 7, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the best quality POTATOES, 4s. per cwt., now landing. L. MORAN, Jacques' Wharf.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—

Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

LEAD BATHS, the cheapest in Sydney of the same article. J. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street South.

PATENT ROLLER MANGLES and Churns, for family use. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets.

THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, in all sizes, at reduced prices, at ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st.

SWISS FLAGGING, cheaper and more durable than colonial. R. WYNNE, City Plaster and Cement Store.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO have just opened their summer shipments of the following choice goods for gentlemen's wear.

HATS.—Drab merino, shell, and mohair
Black Paris nap, extra light.
HOSIERY.—Gauze cotton half-hose
Lisle thread
Balbriggan
Spun silk.
SHIRTS and PANTS.—Anglo-Indian gauze
Extra gauze merino
Lisle thread
Taffeta and spun silk
Choice crimean shirts, in silk and wool
Silk warp ditto (quite new).
GLOVES.—Josephine kid
Transverse union
Wellington cuffed ditto
Ditto tan forchettes
Cambridge and oxford ditto.
TIES.—The new don tie, in every color
Netted ditto
Eton, eglington, and oxford.
Sun umbrellas, in various textures.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have THIS DAY opened a supply of genuine Macintosh Goods, consisting of coats, capes, togas, swimming belts, waterproof sheets, nursing aprons, and canteens.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., beg to call the attention of their friends and the public to the following list of seasonable goods, just landed, ex Blue Jacket and Damascus.

PARASOLS.—The "Marchioness," in mauve, mauve and white, mauve and black, white lined with mauve, and every other fashionable colour
PARASOLS.—The "Empress Flounced," in plain and brocaded silks, ivory handles.
PARASOLS.—With deep fringes, in chintz, brocaded, and moire, very rich and ivory handles.
SUN SHADES.—In silk, all colours
Ditto, lined
Ditto with ivory handles
Tussore silk
Lacon and gingham.
KID GLOVES.—Josephine in drab, mauve, and fox colours, at 3s. 6d. per pair
Paris, ditto ditto
Children's, in every size and colour.
KID GAUNTLETS.—In, black and all colours
In Lisle thread, Norway, and doeskin.
LADIES' HOSIERY.—A large assortment of ladies summer hosiery, in cotton, silk, thread, and balbriggan.
CHILDREN'S ditto.—Ditto ditto ditto.
REAL LACE SETS, trimmed with ribbon.
LINEN ditto.—Fashionable for morning wear.
DIMITY ditto.—Ditto ditto.
SUMMER FALLS, in—Maltese lace
Blond
Souffle, trimmed with ribbon
French chantilly
Silk shetland
Fancy gossamer.
RIBBONS.—The new mauve colour, in every width
White French bonnet ribbons, 9½d. per yard
Rich moire antique and chintz brocaded ribbons.
MOURNING GOODS.—Black crape collars and sleeves
Ditto, trimmed with ribbon
Ditto, white ditto ditto.
Black and white muslin ditto, trimmed with ribbon.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have opened, ex Blue Jacket, several cases of goods for gentlemen's wear, consisting of

NICHOLLS' loose cape jackets
Winged capes
Poplin and angola talmas
Silk alpaca sleeved ditto
Fancy angola suits.
SACQUES.—Silk, grass cloth, alpaca, merino, fancy tweed, and flannel.
CRICKETING SUITS, as adopted by London clubs
BOATING SUITS of elastic diagonal serge
UNIFORMS for clubs made to order, upon favourable terms.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES.—Novelties.—Just opened, an assortment of Summer Ties, of the most brilliant and fashionable colours. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depôt, 10, Hunter street.

SUMMER COATS.—Just opened, an assortment of Poulson's splendid Osborne Lustre Coats. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depôt, 10, Hunter-street.

SUN UMBRELLAS (Ladies' and Gentlemen's), just received. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depôt, 10, Hunter-street.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg leave to announce the arrival (ex Damascus) of three cases of French Muslin Robes, Organdi Muslins, and fine printed Cambrics, all in the most select colours and newest styles.

Just opened, one case French printed Barages, new colours, which will be sold at 1s. 6d. per yard.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., 335, George-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, &c.

IMMENSE BARGAINS
to be made at the great
CLEARING-OUT SALE at
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S,

before Removal to their New Premises, in George-street, next the Post Office.

Storekeepers, Dealers, Country Buyers, Hotelkeepers, Heads of Families, and anxious Bachelors, desirous of commencing housekeeping, are all invited to favour GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. with an early call, and take advantage of this remarkably

CHEAP SALE of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY,
to commence on
MONDAY, the 26th September.

CHEAP NEW GOODS at Lincolnshire House.—Muslin dresses, neat patterns, 2s. 1d.

Organdi muslin, 4s 6d. the full dress
Muslin robes, 5s. 6d., new style
Three flounced muslins, 6s 11., worth 12s. 6d.
Muslins, small patterns, 6½d.
French ginghams, 6½d., worth 9d.
Silk bareges, 18 yards, 12s 6d.
Plain French bareges, 6½d.
Flounced Norwich robes, 12s. 6d., worth 18s.
China silk dresses, 15s. 6d.
French delaines, all colours, 12½d.
The new ribbon trimmed spotted falls, 1s. 6d.
Princess Royal white skirts, 3s 9d.
Reversible horse hair skirts, 8s. 9d.
Rich flounced silks, 68s.
Checked silks, wide width, 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
Prints, yard wide, only 4½d.
Brown hats, 1s. each, worth 2s. 6d.
Mourning muslins, prints, bareges
New trimmings, buttons, floss trimmings.

J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House.

SHIRTS, OUTFITS, &c.—M. A. HUGHES' Unique shirts fit perfectly, are moderate in price, and unsurpassed in quality. Youths' shirts in all sizes. Orders promptly executed. New Buildings, 94, Market-st. East.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL of a first-rate business house. Apply at the Ship Inn, Kent-street, between Druitt and Market streets.

DOGCARTS, Dogcarts, Dogcarts.—The best style of Dogcarts on HIRE, 20s. per day. FLATMAN'S livery stables, King and Elizabeth streets. N.B.—A Hansom Phaeton CARRIAGE for SALE, price £25.

THE IMPORTED HORSE "DULCIMER," vide pedigree, for SALE, by private contract. Can be seen TO-MORROW, and following days, at S. BURT'S Stables, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A BARGAIN.—Twenty minutes' walk from the Market.—Wanted, to DISPOSE OF nine-years' LEASE of a Market Garden, containing nearly two acres in full crop, with a four-room COTTAGE, good stable, and shed. Apply to Mr. STRICKLAND, Hand and Heart, Botany Road, Redfern.

NEWCASTLE.—Five Allotments of LAND for SALE—in all about an acre and a quarter—surrounded by Tebford-street, Scott-street, Stevenson-place, and street unnamed. Three of them are corner allotments. They face the goods terminus of the Newcastle railway, and extensive wharves, to which ships of large tonnage can approach. For plan and all particulars apply to R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

CANOONA RUNS, FITZ ROY RIVER, PORT CURTIS DISTRICT.—For SALE, that well-known station, called "CANOONA," consisting of five blocks of country, having about 30 miles frontage to the Fitz Roy River, and within 30 miles of Rockhampton, between which place and Sydney there is regular steam communication.

This station is one of the best in the Northern district; is easy of access, having water-carriage to within 8 miles of the head station; well watered, and grassed, and capable of carrying about 20,000 sheep, and 8 to 10,000 head of cattle.

The improvements consist of a first-rate new dwelling-house and store, with kitchen, out-houses, &c.; five outside sheep station huts, stockyard to work 2000 head of cattle, with drafting lanes, swing gates, &c. Herding paddock, to contain 3000 or 4000 head of cattle; horse paddock of 640 acres; enclosed garden of 2 acres, stocked with fruit trees, &c.

With the station will be sold—

7000 more or less first-class sheep
1300 ditto head ditto breeding cattle
5 A. A. Company's ditto bulls
18 horses
2 teams bullocks
Stores, &c.

For further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, a snug FARM of sixty acres, of the very best agricultural land, about ten miles from Sydney, being situated on Haslam's Creek, in sight of the new railway station. This property is all fenced-in with a good fence, and well-improved, with an orange and market garden. This property will be sold a bargain. Address WILLIAM WATERSON, Haslams's Creek, Parramatta.

CAMPERDOWN and MISSENDEN ROADS, in Newtown, FREEHOLD LOTS. GEORGE LANGHORNE, Newtown.

STORE STOCK and STATIONS.—For SALE, by the undersigned—

1000 head mixed cattle (fair proportion of ages and sexes), deliverable below the Range
1000 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto
1500 ditto ditto, ditto, deliverable on the Downs
300 bullocks, from 2 to 5 years, deliverable within 100 miles of Ipswich
150 ditto, 3 years old and upwards, deliverable within 50 miles of Ipswich
1 Durham bull
5000 wethers, more or less, from 18 months and upwards, deliverable in November, after shearing
A flock of yearling wethers, deliverable in September, after shearing (Downs)
30 rams, first-class, M'Intyre
50 head saddle and draught horses (broken-in)
Stocked and unstocked stations.

For full particulars, terms, &c., apply to BROUGHTON and FATTORINI, Stock and Commission Agents, East-street, Ipswich.

£60,000 TO LEND, sums of £20 to £50, interest low. Address as under.

R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, Agent for Loans, Sale and Purchase of Cattle, Sheep, Stations, and Horses.

STORE CATTLE for SALE in all districts, choice lots.

STORE SHEEP for SALE in all districts, free from disease.

PORT PHILLIP Buyers of Stock, call on R. Forbes, 170, Pitt-street.

RAMS for SALE, very choice and heavy, best in the colony

MELBOURNE Buyers of Stock, call as under, every despatch.

FAT SHEEP—3d. to 6d. per head over market prices.

FAT CATTLE—1s. to 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs. over market prices.

£40,000 to LEND on Stations, and on Stock and Station.

FAT CATTLE and SHEEP—all Sales paid for in cash.

STATIONS FOR SALE—One very choice, 30 miles frontage, 30,000 Sheep, nearly all breeding ewes, on the River Darling.

STATIONS FOR SALE—New well-watered Runs, East and West Bogan.

STORE CATTLE—Wanted to buy 3000, sexes, half and half.

STORE BULLOCKS—Wanted to buy 1500 to 2000 head.

STORE SHEEP—55,000 wanted to buy, to northward.

EWES—Wanted, several thousand, before or after shearing, 3 to 5 years, for stations on Liverpool Plains.

STORE CATTLE—Fine herds for SALE on the Namoi.

DARLING DOWNS—Store Sheep wanted to purchase from this district.

BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MORETON BAY—Wanted, 50,000 to 60,000 store wethers, delivery taken in February or March, age 3 years to full mouthed

COWS—Springers—100 to 150 for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, very quiet, in Campbelltown district.

HEIFERS—Wanted to purchase, half gone in calf, 150, 200, delivered at Penrith in all October.

R. FORBES, Agent for Purchase and Sale of Stock and Stations, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to purchase, STORE EWES and WETHERS, to be delivered immediately after shearing.

Apply to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Charles Roberts, senior, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12 o'clock,

"Atalanta," brown filly, 6 years old, got by "Camel" out of "Perone."

"Prudence," brown filly, 6 years old, got by "Camel" out of "Young Lady Emily."

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Hugh M'Gowan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock.

MIRZA, a bay mare (bred by Mr. M'Gowan), foaled in 1846, by Harry Lorrequer, out of Jessy, the dam of Sampson, Sportsman, and others; in foal to Cossack.

"Mirza" is the dam of Spiletta, Templar, Mirzetta. All her stock has run well.—Vide Stud Book, page 32.

SPILETTA, a bay mare (bred by Mr. M'Gowan), foaled in 1852, by Lawson's Emigrant (imported), out of Mirza; in foal to Vanguard.

"Spiletta" won the two-year-old stakes at Patrick's Plains; also the Ledger, at Windsor and Maitland, beating a good field of horses. She ran second for the handicap at Liverpool in 1858, and was beaten by a neck.

"Cossack," "Sportsman," "Sampson," and "Vanguard," are well-known horses on the New South Wales turf.

On view at the Bazaar a few days prior to the day of sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney

Established 1847.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

First-class Hackney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome black hackney, thoroughly broken, sold in consequence of the owner leaving for Melbourne.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, dogcart and harness, adapted for any use
A first-class hackney, thoroughly broken
A handsome brown mare, suited for dogcart use
A brown pony cob
A roan ditto ditto
20 horses, consisting of draught, light harness, hackneys, &c.
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, spring carts, drays, saddles, &c.

Handsome Turn-out.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,

The property of a gentleman, having no further use for it, Bay horse, broken to saddle and single harness, thoroughly quiet and fit for town use. Also, A dogcart, nearly new, built by Holt and M'Cormack; and one set of silver patent harness.

Draught Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Smith, of Richmond, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,

"Young Britain," an exceedingly fine draught stallion, 7 years old; sire, North Britain; dam by imported Glenelg.

This horse is a sure foal getter, and a great favourite in the Richmond district.

TUESDAY, 11th October.

To Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, and others.
5 cases Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

5 cases iron bedsteads, as under:—
Iron four-post bedsteads, assorted colours
Tent bedsteads, pencilled painted, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto, 6 feet by 3 feet
Canopy bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto 6 feet by 3 feet
3 cases iron stretchers.

Terms, cash.

Superior Rice Mill.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, at Russell's Wharf, Sussex-street.

FRIDAY, October 7, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at Russell's Wharf, THIS DAY, October 7, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,

A very superior rice mill, manufactured by Tennant, of Glasgow, with all the modern improvements—the only one in the colony.

No reserve.

Can be seen on the wharf morning of sale.

Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

TUESDAY, October 11th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,

An entire new shipment of summer drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, &c., &c.

About 80 packages,
Now landing ex Blue Jacket.
Particulars in MONDAY'S issue.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

An Invoice of Books and Stationery and Fancy Goods. For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Two invoices of books and stationery, and one of fancy goods.

To be sold as per invoice.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Law Library of the late Arch Little, Esq.
By Order of the Executors.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Executors of the late A. Little, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

The Law Library of the late A. Little, Esq.

Now on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

18 Hogsheads Ale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Aspinnall, Sutherland, and Co., Pitt-street North, THIS DAY, Friday, October 7th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Tyra, M'Lellan, master,
2 hogsheads ale, damaged.
Ex Tyra,
6 hogsheads ale, with all faults.
Ex Alfred,
10 hogsheads ale.

Terms, cash.

Opening Sale of the Season.
All Choice Summer Goods.
Highly Important to Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Without the slightest reserve.
Sixty-six Trunks of Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated makers, Messrs. J. Davies and Sons,
Comprising an Excellent Assortment.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, October 10th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Sixty-six trunks of boots and shoes, from the celebrated makers, Messrs. J. Davies and Sons, consisting of

Ladies' best French cashmere boots, E S., patent fronts
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, and military heels
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, E.S., patent fronts
Ditto best coloured cashmere boots, E. S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Girls' black cashmere boots, V.S., pumps, patent fronts
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, E.S.
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H.
Gent's light calf wellington boots
Ditto best light calf prince's boots
Ditto best kid-top boots, E. S. patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, mock button
Ditto ditto mock balmoral boots, E. S. patent goloshed patent toecaps
Ditto kid-top boots, E. S. calf goloshed
Ditto memel boots, ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto light ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto memel ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, mock button
Ditto mock balmoral boots, E. S. calf goloshed
Men's stout kip blucher boots, bradded
Ditto light calf ditto
Youth's and boys' stout kip blucher boots, bradded
Ditto calf blucher ditto
Child's cordovan boots, welts, T. P. H.
Ditto best French cashmere boots, elastic sides, patent fronts, pumps
Ditto ditto to button, pumps
Ditto kid-top balmoral boots, T. P. H.
Ditto cashmere boots to button, patent fronts
Ditto colored ditto, balmoral boots
Ditto morocco ditto
Ditto colored cashmere balmoral boots
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps
Also,—
An assortment of slippers

Terms at sale.

Damaged Boots.
To Boot and Shoemakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, October 10, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Damascus, Alexander, master, from London.
BA in diamond, 54 under,
36 pairs gents' light calf prince's boots—trunk tarpauling
27—50 pairs men's light calf blucher boots—trunk tarpauling, damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Gold and silver watches
Gold guard chains, signet rings
Brooches and bracelets
Men's and boys' clothing
2 boxes ladies' ditto
Wellington and blucher boots
Tape measures and, music and song books, &c.

Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Churn, Large Milk Tins, Garden Tools, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell, THIS DAY, by public auction, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,

Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, feather beds, horse-hair mattrasses, horsehair couch, sofas, cheffonier safe, cuckoo clock, feather pillows, commode, blankets, bushel bags, crockery, glass, Britannia metal coffee and tea pots, spoons, German silver mounted knives and forks, saucepans, boilers, churn and three milk tins (quite new), scythes, box-barrow, garden tools, carpenters' tools, lot of galvanised wire fencing, and sundries, too numerous to particularise.

Also, a small lot, under desirable for rent—cask of beef and pork, counter, show glasses, weights and scales, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Treasury Auction Rooms.—The undersigned beg to acquaint their friends, constituents, and the public generally, that their New Sale Rooms, situated on the site of the old Treasury are now prepared to receive goods; and all letters and communications are requested to be addressed there, for
CHATTO and HUGHES, auctioneers, &c.
5th October.

FRIDAY, 7th October.

Opening Sale of General Merchandise,
At the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 7th October.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 7th October,
A large shipment of general merchandise, consisting of
Corn mills
Corn shellers
Vegetable cutters
Fan mills
Stone trucks
Hay rakes
Boys' axes
Hammers, assorted
Scales
Coffee mills
Patent ball washing machines
Rain water pipes, assorted sizes
Galvanised iron buckets
Ditto ditto shovels
Ditto ditto files
Boat oars, 14 feet and 20 feet
Nests of baskets
Pails, small
Well buckets
Barrows, small
No. 16 whipcord
Venetian blinds, assorted sizes, &c., &c.
The above are a few of the articles in this shipment. They are well suited for the wants of the market. The goods will be open for inspection on SATURDAY. The shipment must all be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Opening Sale of General Merchandise,
At the Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 7th October.

Ale, in quarts and pints
Porter, ditto ditto
W. India arrowroot
Sago
Hops
Port
Sherry.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock.
93 casks, each 4 dozen, ale, quarts
94 ditto, each 3 dozen, ditto, ditto
7 ditto, each 3 dozen, stout, quarts
8 ditto, each 6 dozen, ditto, pints
11 ditto, each 5 dozen, ditto, ditto
Total, 688 dozen.
10 pockets hops
10 cwt. pearl sago
W. India arrowroot
10 quarter-casks pale sherry
4 hogsheads ditto
11 quarter-casks port
1 pipe ditto
5 hogsheads ditto
15 hogsheads brandy.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 10th October.

Opening Sale of stationery at the "Treasury Auction Rooms."
Grocer's Paper
Draper's Paper
Stationery, &c.
☞ One hundred and thirty-three packages.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
Several large importations of general stationery, consisting of
65 bales, containing—
Brown paper, 45 lb. and 60 lb., 24 x 38
Ditto ditto, 50 lb. and 70 lb., 30 x 40
Ditto ditto, 60 lb. and 105 lb., 31 x 46
Ditto ditto, 120 lb. and 110 lb., 36 x 48
Ditto ditto, 110 lb. and 120 lb., 34 x 46
Ditto ditto, 100 lb. and 190 lb., 40 x 50
Ditto ditto, glazed, 200 lb., 40 x 50
Superfine tea pot, 7 lb.
Superfine ditto ditto, 8 lbs. and 9 lbs.
200 reams—
Superfine cream laid news, 70 lbs., 36 x 50
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 47 x 52
Ditto ditto ditto, 53 x 54.
25 cases, containing—
Blue wove foolscap, 12 lbs., 13 lbs., 14 lbs.
Blue wove double ditto, 27 lbs.
Cream laid ditto, 12 lbs., 13 lbs., 14 lbs.
Yellow wove ditto, ditto
Bank post, 16 lbs. and 18 lbs.
Bank note, 8vo.
Cream laid fine, 8vo, 14 lbs.
Blue laid medium flat
Blue wove foolscap, faint 2 lines
Blue laid ditto, Irish and red
Superfine laid royal
Drawing paper, assorted sizes
Foolscap copying paper
Blue demy, 18, 20
Double crown
Bristol boards
Rainbow double demy
Superfine commercial cards, small, large, double small, D D, small
Best parchment, 18 x 24 and 18 x 27
Pink blotting, white ditto
Fine white double crown tissue, tinted ditto
18 casks assorted inks
10 casks school slates, assorted
5 cases copybooks.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Double ledgers, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires
Journals, ditto ditto
Cashbooks, ditto ditto
Foolscap blue faint journals.
Church Services
Bibles, Common Prayer, &c., &c.
C. and H. would call the attention of the "trade" to this large and unreserved sale of stationery. The invoices contain many things not stated in the advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

To the Public
The Trade
Students, &c.
Books in all the Departments of Literature.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
A shipment of valuable books, now landing ex Damascus.
They will comprise

History	Poetry
Astronomy	Fiction
Divinity	Education
Medicine	Philosophy
Architecture	Mineralogy
Drawing	Law
Biography	Painting
Geology	Music
Surgery	Travels.

The books in each department will be found varied and useful, being the first of a series of regular sales which will be held by us periodically every two months.
Catalogues are now in preparation.

Preliminary Notice.
To Crockeryware Dealers and others.
72 Crates Earthenware and China.
Ex Blue Jacket.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
72 crates earthenware and china.
Now landing, ex Blue Jacket.
☞ Full details will be advertised when all landed.

TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 11th October.

☞ At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
New Goods ex Blue Jacket.
To Milliners
To Drapers.
19 Cases Flowers and Bonnets.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases flowers
2 cases head dresses and wreaths
2 cases girls' improved straw
2 cases rice straw
1 case pale tuscans
3 cases ladies' and girls' fancies
1 case ladies' black twist
1 case black and white ditto
2 cases mixed rice
2 cases open edge.
—
19
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.
At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
25 Cases American Chairs.
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases, containing
Maple chairs
Imitation rosewood chairs
Imitation mahogany chairs.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th October.
At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
40 Cases Galvanised Iron.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases galvanised iron.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 10th October.

Stationery Sale, at the Treasury Rooms.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Klawitter, Nohlsen, from London.
Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
M in diamond, B outside—§ 145—1 cask,
6 dozen Morriss's office ink, pints, slightly damaged by sea water
6 ditto ditto copying ink, pints, ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto office inks, half-pints, ditto ditto
3 gross Morriss's office ditto, 6 dozen, ditto ditto
3 dozen ditto office ditto, quarts, ditto ditto.
146—1 cask,
6 dozen Morriss's copying ink, quarts, slightly damaged by sea water
6 ditto ditto office ink, quarts, ditto ditto
1 gross Morriss's red ink, 6 dozen, ditto ditto
6 dozen ditto red ditto, half-pints, ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto office ink, pints, ditto ditto.
147—1 cask,
19½ gross Morriss's office ink, 1d., slightly damaged by sea water.
148—1 cask,
19½ gross Morriss's office inks, 1d., slightly damaged by sea water
150—1 bale,
20 reams superfine red blotting, 16 lbs., much damaged by sea water.
151—1 bale,
20 reams superfine white blotting, 16 lbs., much damaged by sea water.
153—1 bale,
5 reams imperial cap, 56 lbs., slightly damaged by sea water.
154—1 bale,
6 reams imperial cap, 56 lbs., slightly damaged by sea water.
156—1 bale,
10 reams imperial cap, 60 lbs., much damaged by sea water.
158—1 bale,
10 reams bag cap, 36 lbs., slightly damaged by sea water.
159—1 bale,
10 reams bag cap, 30 lbs., slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 11th October.

Opening Sale of Hats and Caps,
At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
To Hatters.
To Drapers.
8 Cases Hats, ex Caldera.
5 Cases Hats and Caps, ex Columbine.
8 Cases Hats and Caps, ex Blue Jacket.
☞ Without reserve, to close consignments.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, The Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
JHS, Ex Caldera,
§ 96 97—2 cases, each 48 men's drab silk Paris hats, 2¼ and 2½ brim
116—1 case boys' black Paris hats.
121-124—4 cases gents' drab shell raglans
1 case, 20 dozen, felt canadians, assorted.
—
8
—
JHS, Ex Columbine,
§ 136—1 case boys' felt canadians, assorted
145-147—3 cases gents' black Paris hats
91—1 case boys' assorted cloth caps.
—
5
—
JHS, Ex Blue Jacket,
§ 150-153—4 cases gents' drab shell raglans
143-144—2 cases assorted felt canadians
148-149—2 cases gents' best black Paris hats.
Note.—These goods are for unreserved sale, and when practicable will be sold by the case.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 11th October.

Opening Drapery Sale,
At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
Ninety-two Packages of New and Seasonable Goods.
Ex Damascus
Woolloomooloo
Blue Jacket.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers
And the trade generally.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
92 cases and bales new goods.
Comprising
Flounced robes
Double skirts
Shepherd's crossovers
Oregon checks
Embroidered flounces
Cap fronts
Dress caps
Diapers
Hosiery, assorted
Shirtings
Bleached huckabacks
Irish linens
Brown hollands
Sewed muslins
Reel cotton
Light ground prints
Brilliants
8-4 damasks
Barnsley drills
Madder pockets
Turkey twills
Turkey pockets
Grenadine shawls
Sylphide shawls
Printed corahs
Pongees
Fine Saxony flannels
Bareges
Summer coatings
Light melton coats
Alpaca and gambroon suits
Holland and drill suits
Boys and youths' light tweed vests
Boys and youths' light tweed trousers
Men's shepherd plaid coats and trousers
Assorted doe trousers
Assorted doe vests
Walking sacs
Brown drill trousers
Tartan doe and tweed trousers
Boys and youths' regatta shirts
Men's regatta shirts
Men's best white shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 11th October.

Opening Drapery Sale.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
French Felt Hats
Horsehair Caps
Felt Canadians
White Canadian
Perforated Mohair Hats.
☞ New Summer Goods, just landed, and for unreserved Sale.
To Hatters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Rooms, the "Treasury Auction Rooms," on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
27 cases summer goods, including
6 cases fine French felts
4 cases horsehair caps
10 cases drab and fawn felt canadians
1 case white canadians
6 cases gents' grey perforated mohair hats, raglan shapes.
Notes.—The above choice goods have been imported direct to order for the present season, and the directions to the auctioneers are for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY (Friday).

☞ Notice of Chatto and Hughes' sale THIS DAY, at the Treasury Auction Rooms.
General Merchandise
Hops
Ale
Porter
Wines
Spirits
American Chairs, in Cases
Galvanised Iron, in Cases

CHATTO and HUGHES have to remind buyers generally that the sale of the above goods, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, will commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

MONDAY, 10th October, 1859.

At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex John Bright, Marquand, from London.
Walkden's Ink.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of those concerned.
EP over C.
§ 563—1 cask, 90 quart bottles, Walkden's ink, slightly damaged by sea water
564—1 ditto, 90 ditto ditto, ditto
565—1 ditto, 100 ditto ditto, much damaged ditto
566—1 ditto, 100 ditto ditto, ditto
567—1 ditto, 100 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
569—1 ditto, 100 ditto ditto, ditto
570—1 ditto, 84 ditto ditto, ditto
571—1 ditto, 96 ditto ditto, ditto
572—1 ditto, 80 ditto ditto, ditto
574—1 ditto, 11 dozen pints, ditto, ditto
575—1 ditto, 11 ditto ditto, much damaged ditto
576—1 ditto, 11 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
577—1 ditto, 11 ditto ditto, ditto
578—1 ditto, 12 ½-pints ditto, much damaged ditto
580—1 ditto, 12 ditto, slightly ditto
582—1 ditto, 12 ditto ditto, ditto
598—1 ditto, 3 gross miniature inks, much ditto
608—1 ditto, 3 ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Superior Oil Paintings, in handsome Gilt Frames, after

Rembrandt	Ruysdael
Rubens	Karl du Jardyn
Hobbema	Van Berge
Immerseil	Backhuysen
Nluyen	Wynaud, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the Iron Store, Wynyard-square (recently occupied by Mr. S. A. Joseph) on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
A small collection of superior oil paintings, various subjects, after the above celebrated masters, in handsome gilt frames. The whole of which will be on view at the above Store the day preceding the sale.
Terms at sale.

Choice Proof Engravings, framed and unframed
Elegantly bound Illustrated Works
Framed Chromo Lithographs
The Vernon Gallery
Haigh's Sketches, &c.
Just received, ex John Banks.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Iron Store, Wynyard-square (recently occupied by Mr. S. A. Joseph), on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
A choice selection of proof engravings, framed and unframed
Elegantly bound illustrated works
Framed chromo lithographs; choice views in imitation water colours
The Vernon Gallery
Haigh's sketches, beautifully coloured
And various other copies of galleries, sketches, &c.
Terms at sale.

Magic Lanterns, Dissolving View Apparatus, Compound Microscopes, Electro-Magnetic Coils, Stereoscopes and Slides, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Iron Store, Wynyard-street, (recently occupied by Mr. S. A. Joseph), on TUESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Magic lanterns, of various sizes, with views, comic and other slides
Large dissolving view apparatus, with various slides, chromatropes, &c.
Best compound microscopes
Electro-magnetic coil machines
Best mahogany stereoscopes, with looking-glass reflectors, patent lenses, jointed tops, &c., both plain and coloured, and glass slides to each.
☞ The above are a superior selection from the well-known manufacturer, John Wrench, London, and will be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

Brown's Patent Furniture.

44 Packages, ex Klawitta.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant,
44 packages of the above, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture, of a very superior and substantial description, fitted with the patent joints, which renders it so suitable for the country.
The duplicate packages will be sold entire for the benefit of country buyers and shippers.
Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.

Two Days' Sale.

114 Packages of New and Seasonable Drapery Goods, now landing, ex Blue Jacket, Damascus, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, 7th instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
114 packages of new and useful drapery, slops, &c.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

THIS DAY.

Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, Horns, Hair, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 bales wool
300 sheepskins
500 hides
7 casks tallow
500 paunches ditto
6500 horns
2 bales hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Prime Mess Beef, Pork, Tobacco, &c.

THIS DAY.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime mess beef
Ditto ditto pork
Ditto colonial tobacco, in fig
Ditto ditto ditto, in leaf.
Terms, cash.

Milch Cow
Fat Calves and Pigs.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cow
Fat calves and pigs.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Hay, Maize, Flour, Bran, Oats, Sorghum Seed, &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, Sussex-street, THIS FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Tallow, hides, hay, maize, oats
Sorghum seed, flour, bran, &c.
Also,
Fat pigs, calves, &c.
Milch cows.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved and Clearing off Sale of Shingles, Timber, &c.

On the Market Wharves, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, as above,
150,000 forest oak shingles.
Posts and rails, palings, scantling, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

10 Tons Fine Flour.

For Unreserved Sale at the Australian Auction Mart, FRIDAY MORNING.

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
10 tons fine flour.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important Wine and Spirit Sale, on FRIDAY, 7th October.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of wines and spirits, bottled beers, &c., comprising
Cosens' superior pale sherry
14 hogsheads Tozar's pale sherry, ex Electra
88 quarter-casks ditto ditto
26 hogsheads ditto ditto, ex General Wyndham
60 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
Hunt's one, two, three, and four diamond port wine
Cosens' old port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Low quality port wine, in ditto ditto
Claret, moselle
Sparkling hock
Still ditto
Case brandies, good brands
Roy's dark brandy, in bulk
Rizat's pale ditto, ditto
Swain, Boord, and Co.'s dark ditto, ditto
Bernard's brandy, in bulk, dark and pale
Lowndes' and Peters' old tom
JDKZ geneva
Key brand ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, in half-cases
Fine Scotch whisky, in quarter-casks
Stewarts' case whisky
Fine W. I. rum
125 cases Marzetti's pale ale, quarts
85 ditto ditto porter, ditto
25 ditto ditto ale, pints
15 ditto ditto porter, ditto
175 casks Byass' ale and porter, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

300 Casks Bottled Beer.
Without reserve, to close consignments.

Auction Sale—FRIDAY, 7th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
50 casks porter, bottled porter, each 4 dozen, quarts
150 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto, ditto
50 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto, pints
30 ditto, ditto ditto, ale 3 ditto, quarts
20 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto, pints.
Without reserve, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
200 Cases Ale and Porter.
Ex Winifred, Captain Crockett, from Liverpool.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Winifred, on account of whom it may concern.
FM&Co.—
50 cases ale, Magnum's
50 cases ale, quarts
50 cases porter, Magnum's
50 cases porter, quarts.
Terms, cash.

Marzetti's Bottled Beer.
Just Landed, ex Blue Jacket.

For Sale, FRIDAY, 7th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Blue Jacket,
125 casks Marzetti's pale ale, quarts
85 ditto ditto porter, ditto
25 ditto ditto ale, pints
15 ditto ditto porter, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Brown's River Potatoes.
Now landing, ex Tasmania, from Hobart Town.

Auction Sale, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 8th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 tons finest Brown's River potatoes.
The attention of dealers and others is requested to the above. The potatoes are of a very superior description, and only just taken out of the ground.
Terms at sale.

To Oil and Colourmen, Painters, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
Humpback Oil
Whalebone.
Balance of the Cargo ex Prince of Denmark.

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Prince of Denmark,
51 casks humpback oil
Quantity of whalebone.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The whole of the above is now at the stores of the Auctioneers. The oil has all been re-gauged and sorted, and will be sold from samples drawn from the casks at time of sale.
Buyers are requested to be punctual to the hour advertised, as it will be positively sold without the slightest reserve.

Crease's White Lead.
To Painters, Ironmongers, Ship Chandlers, Country Buyers, and others.

Day of Sale, MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
7 casks Crease's celebrated white lead, in 14 lbs., 28 lbs., and 56 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Highly Valuable Property, situated at Stroud, Port Stephens; comprising
One Seven-Roomed House
Large Shop
Detached Kitchen, Outbuildings
Garden
Paddock.
One House, now let to a highly respectable tenant, as a general store
One House, containing six rooms, also let
One Cottage, of two rooms, with Carpenter or Wheelwrights Shop adjoining
Fifteen Building Allotments.
All situated in the best part of Stroud.

Day of Sale—MONDAY, 24th October.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, the 24th October, at 12 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned valuable country property, comprising.
One seven-roomed house and large shop, detached kitchen, and outbuildings; together with a garden of upwards of one acre in extent, stocked with vines and fruit trees, in full bearing, well adapted either for a family or an Inn, being situated on the high road to New England, Port Macquarie, and the Manning River, and having an adjoining paddock of forty acres, with a never-failing supply of excellent water. Also,
A house now let as a general store, and established for the last nine years. Also,
A house containing six rooms, now rented as a lady's school, with a bakery in the rear. Also,
A cottage of two rooms, with a wheelwright or carpenter's shop adjoining. Also,
Fifteen building allotments, situated in the best part of the township, in the high street.
Paddock of three acres
Paddock of forty acres.
Stroud is within seven miles of the navigation of the best harbour in New South Wales; it possesses a Church, Court House, School of Arts, &c. The A. A. Company's extensive iron mines are within five miles, and their coal and lime pits are within twelve miles.
The whole will be first offered in one lot.
In drawing attention to the sale of the above valuable country properties, the auctioneers desire to direct the notice of capitalists wishing to secure safe investments. The right of selection of these properties was secured in London when the town of Stroud was first laid out, and the present proprietor made on the spot his election of this property when the whole of this important township was open to his choice.
Intending purchasers are also invited to acquaint themselves with the property prior to sale.
Terms at sale.

Paperhangings.
On account and risk of former purchaser, Mr. Beahan, paperhanger, &c., Pitt-street.

MONDAY, 10th October.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Stores, in Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account and risk of the former purchaser, Mr. Beahan, paperhanger, &c., Pitt-street.
D in diamond EH § 178—1 case, containing 484 pieces
179—1 ditto ditto 482 ditto
Terms, cash.

Lamp Black.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bostonian, Burnham, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
G—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 30,
8 casks lamp black, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

THE CHOICEST POSITION on DARLING POINT.

UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Thomas Smith, Esq.

GLENROCK, DARLING POINT.

The whole of the residue of this truly valuable and beautifully situated Estate, containing an area of 8 acres, 2 roods, and 29 perches, and comprising
LOT 1.
GLENROCK HOUSE and GROUNDS, the residence of Mrs. Smith.
LOT 2.
The VILLA with GROUNDS known as the OCTAGON, the residence of John Lamb, Esq.
LOT 3.
A STONE-BUILT GOTHIC VILLA with GROUNDS.
LOTS 4 and 5.
TWO MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES, containing severally 1 ACRE 3 ROODS and 26 PERCHES, and 1 ACRE 2 ROODS; adjoining "GREENOAKS," the Estate of T. S. Mort, Esq., and "ECCLESBOURNE," the residence and grounds of James Norton, jun., Esq.
TERMS—One-third cash; residue may remain secured on the property.
DAY of SALE, MONDAY, 17th October.
R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank buildings, George-street.

PARRAMATTA ROAD.
25 Acres of Land on Hacking Creek, fronting the above Road, about half a mile from
HASLAM'S CREEK RAILWAY STATION,
adjoining Mr. Belcher's property.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th October,
All that piece of land containing 25 acres, situated on the Parramatta Road, being portion of Dunstan's 100 acres, about half a mile from the new Railway Station at Haslam's Creek.
☞ This piece of land is in a good position, about twelve miles from Sydney and half a mile from a railway station, with a frontage of about five chains to the Parramatta Road.
It is well watered, Hacking Creek passing through it.
For a small farm and dairy, or for a paddock for cattle for the Sydney market, it is in every respect admirably adapted.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PYRMONT.
Lot 1.—COMFORTABLE STONE COTTAGE in MILL-STREET, PYRMONT, containing two rooms, kitchen, &c.
NEWTOWN ROAD.
Lot 2.—An allotment of land in the SHEPHERD NURSERY ESTATE, having a frontage to PINE-STREET.
For Unreserved Sale.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. M'Innes, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th October, at 11 o'clock for half-past prompt,
The unexpired term of lease, having about 28 years to run, at the nominal ground rent of £5 6s. per annum, of all that allotment of land at Pyrmont, No. 15, having a frontage of 26 feet 6 inches to MILL-STREET by a depth of 50 feet, with a STRONG STONE-BUILT TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE thereon, with kitchen &c.
An allotment of land in the Shepherd Nursery Estate, being one moiety of lot 8 of block 9, having a frontage to PINE-STREET of 12½ feet by a depth of 90 feet.
☞ To a working man the above should prove a desirable sale—a convenient cottage close to the busiest part of Sydney, or a snug building allotment in a healthy position may be obtained at a small outlay, as the above will positively be sold to the highest bidder on the day of sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

DARLING POINT.
SPLENDID CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, containing about 2 acres and 7 perches, having considerable frontages to the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD and OCEAN-STREET, leading to DOUBLE BAY, and adjoining the magnificent Estate of GLENROCK.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 17th October, at 11 o'clock, for half-past prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land situated at the foot of DARLING POINT, adjoining the entrance to GLENROCK, having a frontage of
217 FEET 6 INCHES to the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
and also a frontage of
338 FEET to OCEAN-STREET,
leading to DOUBLE BAY, and containing by admeasurement an area of 2 acres and 7 perches
☞ This superior block of land is without exception one of the VERY CHOICEST PORTIONS of DARLING POINT, the "ne plus ultra" of suburban properties.
As a whole it is well worthy the attention of those seeking an eligible site for a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, from whence can be obtained some of the most CHARMING and UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS of the harbour.
To SPECULATORS it also offers a good opportunity, as from its considerable frontages to the roads leading to the Heads, and the quiet retreats of Double Bay, it is well adapted for a subdivision into two or three really delightful lots for handsome villa residences.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

That First-class Cattle Property,
THE WERRAI STATION,
situate on Cumble Creek, adjoining Mr. Dangar's well-known stations ETO and TALOOBA, and distant about 40 MILES FROM WEE WAA, together with 4500 CATTLE, more or less.

Terms:—Half cash; half one and two years' credit.
Sold in consequence of the proprietor's departure from the colony.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Josiah Easom, Esq., on the eve of his departure for England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 25th October,
That splendid fattening run, the WERRAI STATION, LIVERPOOL PLAINS district, having about 10 miles frontage to both banks of Cumble Creek, about 40 miles below Wee Waa, bounded on the north by the runs of Thomas G. Dangar, Esq., and on the south and west by those of Messrs. Josephs and Mackenzie, and on the east by an unlimited extent of unoccupied Crown lands, and is WITHIN EIGHT MILES of POSTAL COMMUNICATION. It consists of splendidly grassed country, abundantly watered in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a comfortable cottage of five rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and servants' rooms, also stabling—all shingled buildings—men's hut and dairy; a milking yard, with milking sheds, bails, pens, &c., in perfect order for dairy purposes; a garden; also, a splendid weaning paddock, recently enclosed with a three-rail fence, containing about 600 acres, with creek running through it; a stockyard, nearly new, capable of working 2000 cattle, complete, with lane and drafting yards, fitted with swing gates and every convenience; and also a substantial dam, recently erected, and enclosed with two-rail fence.
With the Werrai Station will be sold 4500 CATTLE, more or less; a mixed herd, branded ⌐E and GH, with other brands, and among which are A COUPLE OF HUNDRED QUIET MILKERS.
*** A DRAFT OF FAT CATTLE ready for the market.
Stock horses, working bullocks, dray, gear, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
MORT and CO. feel justified in recommending this property to the notice of parties on the look out for a really GOOD CATTLE PROPERTY, with the additional advantage of being in one of the MOST FAVOURED DISTRICTS of the colony.
The proprietor has resided on the station for the last ten years, a tolerable guarantee that everything is in the best WORKING ORDER; and during that long period has carried on an extensive dairy, an equally good assurance that the CATTLE ARE QUIET.
It is now in the market for bona fide sale, as Mr. Easom is leaving the colony.
Any further particulars may be had on application to MORT and CO.

WEDNESDAY, 12th OCTOBER.—ENGEHURST HOUSE and GROUNDS.
This valuable Property will be offered at public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October.
☞ The attention of the public is particularly directed to this property, which is, without exception, one of the most valuable now in the market for bona fide sale.
MORT and CO.

THE RANNES RUNS.

LEICHHARDT and PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS,
Together with 25,750 SHEEP, and 1500 CATTLE, more or less; being beyond doubt one of the FINEST PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the Northern Districts, and distant only about
60 MILES from ROCKHAMPTON, and
120 MILES from GLADSTONE.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash; residue 6, 12, and 18 months credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th October,
That well-known first-class pastoral property, THE RANNES RUNS, situate in the Leichhardt and Port Curtis Districts, with upwards of FIFTY MILES FRONTAGE to the Granville, Woolein, Dee, and Callide Creeks, and comprising the undermentioned blocks of country:—

1. Rannes	7. Chinbin
2. Lower Rannes	8. The Bluff
3. Junction	9. The Lake
4. The Plain	10. Huntingdon
5. Gallandura	11. Earlsfield.
6. Thuriba	

ASSESSED TO CARRY 44,000 SHEEP.
Nos. 1 to 8 constitute the country first occupied by Messrs. Leith Hay and Holt, well known as their head stations, and forming in themselves a first-class run for both sheep and cattle, of large grazing capabilities.
BLOCKS 9 to 11, though contiguous, would if required make a separate and compact property. The whole of the country is most ABUNDANTLY and CONVENIENTLY WATERED in all seasons. The herbage is varied, and SALT BUSH ABOUNDS THROUGHOUT.
It possesses unusual facilities of access, being distant only about SIXTY MILES FROM WATER-CARRIAGE at Rockhampton, by an excellent road, between which rapidly rising town there is REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SYDNEY.
The Fitzroy gold-fields have already created a MARKET FOR FAT STOCK in the immediate neighbourhood of these runs, and there cannot be a doubt that Rockhampton is destined, and that shortly, to become THE PRINCIPAL SHIPPING PORT OF QUEENSLAND.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station consist of a newly-erected cottage residence with detached kitchen and store, &c., men's huts, stockyard, drafting yards for sheep, and horse-paddock.
There are 6 outstations, with huts and yards, on the Granville and Woolein Creeks country; and a fork-and-sapling mustering-yard for cattle at Lake Caroline on the Dee, where a first-class cattle and dairy station can be formed.
On the Callide, at Lake Victoria, are overseers' and stockmen's huts, large and complete cattle-drafting and tailing-yards, the latter having access to the lake; also, milking and horse yards, and a large paddock just completed.
With these splendid runs will be sold the following stock.
SHEEP.
2700 wethers, more or less
3000 yearlings, of sexes, more or less
1500 weaners, of sexes, more or less
2300 maiden ewes, more or less
1600 ewes, 2 to 3 years old, more or less
8400 ewes, breeding sheep, of ages
6000 ewes, more or less, dry
250 rams
—
25,750 sheep, more or less.
Also, 1500 CATTLE, more or less.
*** Amongst the sheep are upwards of 5000 recently placed on the runs, including 3000 from the CELEBRATED FLOCKS of GILBERT DAVIDSON, Esq., of Canning Downs.
About 40 head of horse stock, consisting of station horses, brood mares, &c. An entire horse, dray, and team of working bullocks, and a light cart, to be taken at a valuation; also about three month's stores.
☞ MORT and CO. do not consider it necessary to do more than announce that these celebrated runs are in the market for sale, to secure for them, from the squatters of the colony, that attention to which their magnitude and established first-class characters entitle them.
PLAN of the country to be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, when the fullest information can be obtained.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

CUMBERLAND-STREET, near CHARLOTTE PLACE.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 211 and 213, situate on the West side of Cumberland-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Wetherall and Cahill.

TITLE unquestionable; for full particulars, apply to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, Solicitors, Castlereagh-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October,
The undermentioned snug freehold,
All that valuable block of land having 43 FEET MORE OR LESS TO CUMBERLAND-STREET, BY 73 FEET MORE OR LESS IN DEPTH, on the west side of that street, close to Charlotte-place, together with the houses erected thereon, being Nos. 211 and 213. Each house contains three rooms, and there is a stable attached to No. 213, large yard, with side entrance from the street. Water laid on.
☞ The above are in a very excellent position, close to Church Hill. The attention of parties on the look-out for SAFE INVESTMENTS is called to this property—not so much on account of the present buildings as the EXTENT AND VALUE OF THE LAND.
It would make a capital site for livery stables, or is just the thing for any man with a number of drays, working in the city, as it is close to the principal thoroughfares and wharves, and there is plenty of room and facilities for the erection of stabling. The neighbourhood is one where an untenanted house is never to be seen, so that in that respect also the PROPERTY WILL BE FOUND TO PAY WELL. The proprietor is leaving the colony, so that it is in the market for bona fide sale.

Fine Flour.
Absolute Sale, to close consignment.
(Postponed from Yesterday.)

NEWMAN and ROBERTS will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, King-street, opposite the Supreme Court, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Two tons of superior flour, in excellent condition, in one lot, for cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell by auction at his Yards, Western Road, on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
1000 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from A. Codrington, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on SATURDAY next, the 8th of October, at 12 o'clock,
120 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers
Also, 30 head of store cattle.

Public-House, a Freehold, for Sale, on the Great Western Road.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Harris, the proprietor, to sell by public auction on the ground, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October next,
The Inn known as the "Diggers' Arms," situated at Hebersham, on the great Western Road, opposite the Minchinberry Estate, about half-way between Penrith and Parramatta, and within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station to Penrith, now in full trade, and doing a capital business—the coaches stopping and changing horses there. The house, which is substantially-built, contains ten rooms, and detached kitchen, and has recently gone through a thorough state of repair; it stands on ten acres of land, on which there is an excellent garden containing the choicest fruit trees; stable and out-buildings in complete order, and everything in ample condition for carrying on a profitable business. The taking is considerable at all times, and by attention will realise a handsome income to the lucky purchaser.

Persons of small capital, requiring a good investment, should avail themselves of this opportunity, which so seldom occurs. The proprietor, who has been long in the trade, having made his "pile," retires to enjoy it.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 5th October, 1859.
FAIRFAX and ANOTHER v. BROWN.

ON MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the writ of "fieri facias" issued in this case be previously satisfied), all the above named defendant's right and interest in and to an unexpired lease of the public-house and premises known as the Quarryman's Arms, situate in Palmer-street, Sydney. This property is let to J. Lonergan for a period of three years from 1st July, 1858, at the weekly rental of three pounds ten shillings, paid weekly to the said defendant by the said J. Lonergan.

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[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

CONTINUATION OF NEWS BY THE BENARES.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, VIA MARSEILLES AND ADELAIDE.]

London, Thursday, August 18.

THE Emperor Napoleon made his public entry into Paris at the head of a portion of the army of Italy of 80,000 men, amidst vociferous acclamations, late on Sunday last.

The Napoleon fetes, which followed on Monday, are described as most brilliant. His Majesty has granted a full and entire amnesty to all persons sentenced for political offences, and who have been the objects of measures taken for public safety.

The French army and navy have been ordered on a peace footing. The army of observation of the Rhine has been partly disbanded.

The state of affairs in Italy is very serious. Tuscany refuses to submit to the restoration of the new dynasty. Modena has voted for annexation to Piedmont. Parma has proclaimed the Red Republic. The Piedmontese have been driven from Parma, and persons of property, and other friends of order, are flying from the place. The trading inhabitants of the Venetian Provinces have re-addressed the Ministers of England, Russia, and Prussia, demanding the absolute independence of the Venetians as regards Austria. The States of the Church have resolved, by force of arms if necessary, to resist the political power of the Papal Government.

The Government of Bologna has convoked an assembly to be elected by the inhabitants for the free expression of their wishes; in fact, throughout the Italian States, there is a great feeling, and the universal desire is for annexation to Piedmont, and entire separation from the rule and influence of Austria, or ambassadors of France.

Austria and Sardinia met at Zurich on Monday last in conference, when the first resolution was, to prolong the armistice indefinitely. The Austrian army is to be restored to a peace footing. Russia desires a congress for the settlement of the Italian question. England does not desire in any way, and at present does not contemplate, joining a congress.

The return of the remainder of the French army in Italy has been postponed, in consequence of the excitement and state of affairs.

Garibaldi has declared, by a circular letter to each of the Italian States, that his army is ready to take the field again for Italian independence.

The Ministers of France and England have failed to induce the King of Naples to make any reforms. An explosion is to be expected. If the movement in the Italian States takes firm ground, Kossuth and Klapha have announced that they have no longer any political objects in Hungary.

Parliament was dissolved last Saturday, by Commission.

Mr. Donaldson, the late Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, announced his intention of standing for Dartmouth, but refused to go to the poll on the ground that the seat could only be secured by venal means.

Mr. James Wilson has consented to go to India as a member of Council and a Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, at a salary of £8000 per annum.

Mr. Alderley called the attention of Parliament to the defence of the colonies, urging that they should pay their own expenses and raise their own men, instead of being dependent on England. Lord Alfred Churchill followed in support.

The London branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney was opened on the 3rd of August. The Australian Agricultural Company have declared a dividend of 15s. per share. The Scottish Australian Investment Company at the rate of 10 per cent. The English and Australian Chartered Bank at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

In consequence of the great disturbances amongst the troops of the late East India Company, the Governor-General has offered the whole of them their discharge and free passage home.

The 28th of July was to be a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in India. The Nana Sahib was safe in Nepaul, protected by a political party, who opposed his delivery to the English.

There has been a strike and lock-out in the building trades of London, the men demanding a reduction of the hours of labour from ten to nine hours, at present wages.

The Divorce Court Bill does not extend to the colonies nor India.

An Indian loan of five millions, and Russian loan of twelve millions, on a three per cent. stock at 68, which will produce upwards of £14,000,000. The deficiency in the Indian ways and means amounts to 12,000,000 and a half.

Tersceroum has been quite destroyed by two earthquakes.

Eight ladies, from the Westport branch of the order of Mercy, have sailed in the Saldhana, for Sydney, with the object of founding a convent, schools, &c.

The Phœnix conspirators have been discharged on their own recognizance, on condition of swearing allegiance when called on.

A new mixed metal coinage, in lieu of the present copper coins, has been ordered.

In the latter part of July, the Emperor Napoleon, explaining his reasons for coming to terms with Austria, in reply to the address of the legislative body, said: "When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camps before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently undergoing a change in a military, as well as a political, point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surrounded him; and, in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges, I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or aggravate our reverses." The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, explains his conclusion of peace on the plea "that Europe was, in general, so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I was happy to be able to conclude peace as soon as the honor and the interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could never have been my intention to overturn Europe and to provoke a general war. I hope to say that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations."

[FROM OUR MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT.]

MELBOURNE, Thursday.

IMPORTANT ASIATIC NEWS.

THE following important news is supplied by an extra of the *Bombay Times*.

"*Bombay Times* Office, Monday, August 8, 1859.—The Constance, H.M. Indian Navy, arrived in harbour this morning, at 7·15 a.m., bringing important intelligence, it is believed, to the Indian Government. Brigadier Coghlan is said to have despatched the Constance in pursuance of orders from the Indian Government to forward the news instantly. We learn simultaneously that the Russians, under a convention with Persia, are marching 60,000 men upon Khiva, and that the Persians are concentrating their forces on the Turkish frontier.

"The telegraph line from Kurrachee to Lahore, a distance of 1101 miles, has been completed, and the Governor General has desired his thanks to be given to Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, and also expressed his great satisfaction.

"Nana Saib has written to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, stating that if the Government will give him back Poonah and Sattara he will desist from hostilities.

"It seems to be understood that Lord Clyde will return to Calcutta very shortly. His return thither will in all probability be preparatory to his departure for England.

CHINA.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR—DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, of August 9th.)

THE mail brings most disastrous intelligence of a renewal of the war in China, for no purpose that we can imagine except to gratify a whim of the Admiral, who chose rather to attempt to force a passage by the usual channel of the Peiho, than to proceed by another which the Chinese authorities told him was open for him. A disgraceful defeat was the consequence, and the destruction of two of the attacking squadron. How Admiral Hope will answer for this calamity we know not. We are informed that the Admiral was warned by the people at Hongkong not to attempt the Peiho, as the Chinese were well prepared to oppose him. He has been guilty of the most dangerous of faults in war, that of despising his enemy. It is the more mortifying because the Chinese were evidently sincere, as they have allowed the American Ambassador to pass up to Pekin by the passage indicated. Mr. Bruce arrived off the Peiho on the 18th July, where the British force had been concentrated. Some messages were exchanged between the British Minister's suite and some mandarins of inferior rank on shore. The tenor of these messages was to the effect that the foreign Ministers and suites would be received in Pekin if they would proceed by a passage indicated, and situated a little north of the Peiho, which river it was intimated foreign men-of-war must not enter. Mr. Bruce finally declared that he would force an entrance, and leaving the matter in Admiral Hope's hands, the attempt was made on the 25th ultimo. The following extracts will detail the lamentable results. H. M. S. Blank off the Peiho July 1st, 1859. On the 25th of June the negociations with the Chinese having come to nothing but a put off to gain time, the Admiral with his flag flying in the Plover, followed by the gunboats Lee, Nimrod, Cormorant, Opossum, Banterer, Starling, Forrester, Kestril, Junus, and Haughty, proceed to take up a position off the Peiho Forts, ready to attack in case the Chinese should offer any resistance to clearing away the barriers. At 2 p.m., the stations having been pretty well obtained, with the exception of Starling and Banterer, which were the former on the south and the latter on the north bank, the Plover and Opossum weighed, the latter proceeding to clear away a passage through the iron stakes which composed the first obstruction. Two of these having been drawn, the Plover, followed by Opossum, passed through them, and also the second boom which had been destroyed by the flag captain on the previous night. On arriving at the second she attempted, together with Opossum, to break through it, but without effect. Almost immediately, a single gun was fired at her, and directly all the masks were rolled up, and a tremendous fire was opened on the squadron, and the action became general. The Lee, by signal from Plover, passed through the stakes to the support of the Admiral. The Plover and Opossum were soon, however, obliged to slip, the fire being too heavy for them; and, followed by the Lee, dropped clear of the stakes at 3.35. The gunboat Plover suffered very much in killed and wounded. An officer was sent to the reserve to order up reinforcements, but the tide was too strong for the boats to attempt to pull up. The American flag-officer very kindly offered to tow the boats up to a position to enable them to reach the gunboats. At 4·30 the enemy's fire was slackened considerably, orders were sent down to the reserve for marines and naval brigades to prepare to land, and the Forester and Opossum, together with the Toyewan, proceeded and towed them to the Nimrod, the place of rendevouz. At an early period of the action the Admiral had been wounded on board the Plover by a splinter in the thigh, and that vessel was almost entirely disabled. He shifted his flag to the Opossum. When there he took his station on the caboose, and from thence issued his orders until a round shot cut the mainstay, on which he was leaning, and caused him to fall to the deck, a height of some eight feet, breaking a rib and severely shaking him. After a short time he left the Opossum, in the Duchayas gig, and proceeded to the Cormorant, where he remained. At 5.45, the boats having assembled alongside, the Nimrod pushed for the shore, as near the stakes as possible, and opposite to the left bastion, about 600 yards distance from it. The landing here was composed of mud about knee deep, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting up the scaling ladders and bridges. The Marines and Naval Brigade—a small portion of which had only just landed—pushed to the front under a very heavy fire from six guns in flank and in front. The fire from the walls of Gingall's, rifle, and arrows, was also very heavy. No check had hitherto taken place, but here a ditch five feet deep, ten broad occurred, and the men, having no choice, plunged across, and thereby wetted their ammunition. A party of some fifty officers and men again pushed on, and crossed another wet ditch, which took them within twenty yards of the wall. In the meantime, Captains Shadwell and Vansittart, as also Colonel Lemon, having been wounded, the command devolved on Commander Commerell and Major Parke. It was about nine o'clock, and darkness had set in. The position of the landing party was most precarious; fifty officers and men alone remained in the first ditch, and about 150 in the second. Many had been killed and wounded, and with the exception of a small body, a hundred and fifty yards further back, no reinforcements appeared to be offering, and the men already at the front, were perfectly exhausted, and without dry ammunition or rifles fit for use. The officers in vain encouraged their men to charge to the walls, but it was ineffectual. The men were few, and done up, and even if they had not been, they never would have carried them against the thousands that lined the walls. Under these circumstances the commanding officer dispatched an officer to the rear, to ask for instructions, and the senior officer sent him back immediately with orders for the force to withdraw as reinforcements could be sent. Directly this order was received, the wounded were dispatched to the rear by twos and threes, and two hours having been given them to get to the boats, the small advanced party retreated in good order from the ditch, examining the ground on their retreat for any wounded that might have been overlooked. Many poor fellows, alas, in the retreat, fell to rise no more, but the wounded were saved and brought off. In the meantime the boats of the squadron, under Captain Willes, employed themselves in embarking the wounded and landing party. And at one o'clock or a little after they were all off. The gunboats did their duty well and covered the landing party up to the latest moment it was prudent to fire, and shortly after as a testimony of their hard fought day the Lu and Kestrel sunk, and the Haughty just managed to keep herself afloat till the morning when she went down, but fortunately out of range. At 3 a.m. the Cormorant with the Admiral on board, and full of wounded was so fast aground that it was considered necessary to leave her as she was right under the battery, and at daylight the enemy would doubtless concentrate their fire upon her; whereas, if she were temporarily abandoned, it was hoped that the enemy would cease firing on her, and the next night we should be able to get her off. For the same reason the Plover and Starling, both immovably aground, were cleared of their crews. The morning of the 26th showed our squadron in a sad condition—hardly a gunboat but what was disabled. However, during the day the carpenters of the squadron were employed patching them up temporarily, and the Starling having floated, her second master proceeded in a dingy and cut her cable, when she drifted out of range with the ebb. Two night attempts were made by Captain Willes to recover the Cormorant and Plover, but without success. The Cormorant's ship's company having remained till eleven a.m. to endeavour to float her, a most terrific fire was opened upon her from batteries both north and south, and it soon became evident that she was sinking. Orders were therefore sent down to Commander Wodehouse ordering him to abandon her if he had no hopes. Her ship's company and officers were embarked accordingly, but not before the water was up to the lower deck, and half-an-hour afterwards she went down head foremost. The same night fresh attempts were made on the Plover, but it was found impracticable as she was full of water, and gave no hope of her being able to float. At daylight the Kestrel, sunk on the 25th under the batteries, was observed drifting out, and having been towed by the Janus into shoal water, was eventually recovered. Dusing that day the enemy got on board the Plover over the mud, and saved us the trouble of destroying her by setting her on fire themselves, but not before a great portion of stores had been recovered. The next two or three days the boats of the Chesapeake were employed destroying the abandoned vessel as much as possible.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, 6 p.m.

THE AMNESTY.

(From the Times, August 18th.)

THE announcement made by Napoleon III., in yesterday's *Moniteur*, goes forth loaded with a burden of happiness, some shreds of which will fall upon every country. The Emperor of the French, for the first time, feels himself so strong in the affection of his army, and so sure of the loyalty of his people, that he can afford to be magnanimous. The earliest use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful Italian campaign is to publish among all nations a full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen suffering punishment, or under surveillance for crimes or offences of a political character. The season has arrived when he can enjoy the greatest luxury of well rooted power, the consciousness of being able to contemn his enemies. Wherever civilisation thrives, in the great cities of the Atlantic, in the somewhat crapulous habitations that surround our Leicester-square, in the islands that are the remnant of our old Normandy Dukedoms, more scarcely in the cities of Continental Europe, there are scattered numberless Frenchmen gasping vainly for the air of France, and regretting dismally the Boulevards of Paris. *Ane dee politique* is a very fine thing so long as it gives importance and consequence to its inspired author, and so long as that consequence can be enjoyed within the arrondissements, but when it removes a Frenchman to the miserable substitutes for his Parisian enjoyments which are to be obtained in the foul-smelling foreign quarter of London, that *idee politique* quickly subsides into a vague bitterness of spirit and a mere dull hatred of the author of his banishment. Here and across the Atlantic, even the morbid vanities which usually form the stuff which is whipped up into Socialist or Republican enthusiasm dies away. There is none to applaud, and no one to admire. The life of a French patriot in London, or even in New York, is not a life of very constant adulation. No one cares for him or his cause. He probably soon gets more disgusted with the government which gives him an asylum than with the government from whose power he has fled, and perhaps he seeks, at last, to gratify his spleen by prophecies too unheeding to passers by, of the downfall of all the prosperity which he sees about him. Exile such as this is a bitter lesson. There are thousands who have at last learnt that the sentence of banishment is a sentence of oblivion, and who, perhaps, with the silly protest, and some foolish phrases, would be only too happy to creep back again to France, and behave prudently for the future. The opportunity is now offered to them. The terms of the amnesty appear to be ample, it is full and entire pardon to all who have been sentenced for political crimes, and oblivion to all who have been the objects of measures taken for the public security. It is perhaps dangerous to speculate how far we may stretch the meaning of the first (1st) category, but it appears certain that it will comprehend all who are not actually under confinement or working out their sentences. It will render such men as Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc free to return—it will give back their liberty to the multitudes of citizens whose lives have long been passed under the surveillance of the police. A very little thing sent through the magnifying lenses—Espinasse laws—was enough to deprive a Frenchman of his freedom of action. A ticket-of-leave convict, under our English criminal law, is more free than a Frenchman who by some word or sign brought himself to be suspected of disaffection, and to be dealt with under the laws of which General Espinasse was the author. The wretched man's steps were dogged. He dwelt where he was told to dwell—he removed only under permission, with difficulty obtained his means of subsistence—was critically watched, all his acts were noted; and upon any symptom and intention to rebel against this insufferable position, he was liable by law, without trial or public inquiry, to be privately seized, and transported to Tambessa or Cayenne. We may recollect the position of political *suspects* in France to realize the full importance of these few lines in the *Moniteur*, if it should even go no further than to restore liberty to those under surveillance for political offences, it will create all the difference between individual slavery and individual liberty in the French territory. We read the amnesty as meaning much more than this, and people will hope that it will call home many exiles whose disconsolate faces are familiar in our streets. Perhaps it is too much to promise that this proclamation of mercy will forth to the borders of the great Sahara, and the swamps of Cayenne. In the centre of that rich plain of Lambessa, strewed with mouldering monuments of Roman greatness, there is a prison very closely guarded, for the captive could escape only to the forest behind, where the wild beast would devour him, or to the hot plains, where he could be readily taken. In that well-built and well-conducted prison labour some hundreds of Frenchmen, confined for offences against political order at Cayenne, where all hope of escape is still more desperate. A much more numerous body of political offenders are suffering a much more dreadful doom. Does this amnesty extend to them. Is it in short to be read as confined to political offenders now upon the soil of France, or does it apply to French prostscripts all over the world. In the former case it is a great boon, but in the latter it is a great magnanimity. At any rate we may hope that if Lambessa is not to pass from a prison to a commodious barrack, and if Cayenne is not to cease to be a name of terror, yet in the pursuit of the new policy now inaugurated, revision will be made of the lists of those who were deported under the Espinasse laws, and that the time will shortly aid no Frenchman under disability for mere political acts.

We believe that this policy would be as wise as it would be generous, and that it would have its reward, in increased security, as well as immediate popularity. We have been amongst the sharpest critics of the Emperor's *œuvres*, and we shall be so again, if the occasion arrives. We have never trusted, and we never would trust, English interests to his forbearance, for England should always be strong enough to maintain her own possession, and should never hold it by sufferance. But we must fairly avow that Napoleon the III. has, in his domestic rule, recently shown a desire to return into that right path from which passion or resentment or fear for his dynasty, or bad advice, had caused him to diverge immediately after the Orsini tragedy. There is a wisdom about this last act which ought not to pass without appreciation. The greatest proof the Emperor can give to Europe that his power is consolidated and his throne secure would be to wipe away the past, and erase all records of every danger he has surmounted. If he has hope for his dynasty, this is the only policy by which he can cause that hope to fructify. A strong-minded man may govern by fear, but only interest and popularity can continue the sceptre in his life. We believe the time is come when it has been made abundantly plain that the party of order in France is also the strength, and when the best security against the designs of the enemy's force is to allow them to propound their nonsense with impunity. The Emperor has not yet advanced so far as this; but this amnesty is a great step, and we shall have an unexpected reason to congratulate France upon her Italian victories if she should have so far strengthened her Emperor as to enable him to demonstrate the extent of his power by the lenity of his rule.

LONDON WOOL REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

THE second series of sales of the new clip commenced on the 21st of July. The arrivals to that date consisting of

25,380 bales New South Wales
23,868 ditto Port Phillip
9,274 ditto Van Diemen's Land
7,827 ditto Adelaide
8,862 ditto New Zealand
15,087 ditto Cape Good Hope,

with 5000 bales, nearly all Port Phillip, held over from May sales, give a total of 95,326 bales; the largest number ever announced for sale.

The healthy state of the woollen trade during, and after the May sales, with the comparatively low prices led to an increased consumption of the raw material, so much so, that both dealers and manufacturers were nearly out of stocks. A combination of favourable circumstances, both political and otherwise, and not now needing repetition, improved confidence to holders who expected, and the trade were willing to give, an advance of 1d. to 1½d. on most descriptions. These views were more than confirmed by the result of the opening sale; the attendance of buyers, both home and foreign, being large, and competition brisk at an average advance of 1½d. to 2d., the latter being readily obtained on middling Port Phillip wool, which sold chiefly at last sales. The first five nights witnessed a hardening market, and wool was with difficulty purchased a shade above, 2d. to 3d. advance being readily paid on fair to useful Port Phillip at prices ranging from 1s. ½d. to 1s. 11d. The same remark may safely be applied to other descriptions, although the former excited the most likely competition.

An advance so great, with a rising market, and nearly 100,000 bales for sale, caused buyers to pause; immediate requirements having been satisfied many went home, preferring to watch the course of the market, and to note the buying power of the French and other foreign competitors, the former of whom had bought very freely, more particularly the first few nights. The room gradually thinned, and late purchases having been found dear on reaching home, and orders having been received from the month by a few of the leading buyers not to operate at the then quotations, led to great caution, and prices became weaker to the extent of about 1d. for middling and faulty parcels from all parts, Sydney particularly has been most depressed. As is usual on this account, many returned from the north, and some large and important buyers felt more confidence at the firmness of importers, who announced, through their brokers, that at present rates many would feel disposed to hold, and thus relieve the market of a tendency to decline to any extent if it become apparent. So that, after 4000 bales had passed the hammer, prices gradually hardened, until they may be quoted at about ½d. to 1d. below the opening rates — buyers generally bidding with more spirit for really choice combing, and competition for foreign account against Bradford specimens led to a high range of prices. Many flocks presenting all the features required were bought with great eagerness at long prices. One celebrated flock (the three legs brand) of Van Diemen's Land, brought the prices of 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4½d., and was nearly all bought for foreign account. The sale was expected to close about the 1st September.

HIDES.—Australian have met with less active sale at the latest sales. A decline of ½d. per lb., as compared with last month, took place.

LEATHER sold freely, and prices are a trifle better.

SKINS.—Sheep sell steadily at full prices.

TALLOW.—Market quiet; prices latterly have rather given way.

Copper maintains its previous price, and is in good demand.

GUNDAGAI.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

The Tumut escort arrived to-day with 2220 ozs. 1 dwt. 16 grs. gold.

FINE FLOUR, Bottled Beer, Wines, and Spirits.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct attention to their sales, this day, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, 10 tons fine flour, bottled beer, wines and spirits, &c. Punctual attendance is requested. See advertisements.—ADV.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Erin-go-Brah Inn, Cambridge-street, yesterday, on the body of a Chinaman, named Yong Tong, aged about twenty-four years. The deceased recently arrived here in the ship Bell Rock, from Hongkong, and since his arrival had been living with a number of other Chinamen, in a small, ill-ventilated building, on the Rocks. He lived on rice and fish. On Tuesday evening, after being missing about ten minutes, he was found lying on the floor of a closet in an unconscious state; blood was issuing from his mouth, and he expired a few minutes afterwards. A medical man, who examined the body, gave it as his opinion that the disease of which the deceased died was a form of scurvy, with extreme depression of the vital powers, brought on by the protracted voyage. Verdict accordingly.——Another inquest was held at the Coroner's Office, and was on the body of a man named Daniel Sullivan, aged twenty-five years. He was admitted into the infirmary on the 24th ultimo, suffering from severe injuries by an accident—a part of one of the Belambi coal mines having fallen in on him some three weeks previous to his admission. The lower extremities of his body were paralysed, and he expired on Saturday last. Verdict, died from injuries accidentally received.—An inquest was held at the Surry Hills Inn yesterday, on the body of James Johnston, aged three years, who had died from the result of an accident received on the preceding day. The parents of deceased resided in a place known as Little Bloomfield-lane; on Wednesday afternoon a baker's cart and a water cart were in the lane together, and it being too narrow for one to pass the other, the former waited for the latter, which, when being turned round, accidentally crushed the deceased between one of the wheels and a post. The deceased fell senseless to the ground, but was immediately taken up and conveyed to a medical man, whose efforts to restore the child to consciousness were fruitless. Verdict—accidental death.

PASSING FORGED CHEQUES.—It is really astonishing that the shopkeepers of Sydney should not be more cautious in taking cheques from parties they do not know. This method of "raising the wind" has been pretty successfully practised of late by the race of bipeds who live by their wits, as the numerous cases latterly recorded in the columns of this journal testify. Notwithstanding these repeated warnings, however, the *trade* is still successful. On Wednesday evening a decently-dressed man, who gave his name as "Smith," went into the shop of Mr. B. Lowe, grocer, of Miller's Point, and made purchases to the amount of £1, for which he tendered in payment a cheque for £5, purporting to be drawn by "D. M'Innes," in favour of "John Smith." The fellow obtained the goods and £4 in change. It was afterwards discovered that the cheque was a forgery, and that the man had been stopped at the Cheshire Cheese Inn, Windmill-street, where he had previously attempted to put off the same cheque. At this latter place he left a bundle and a carpet bag containing a few handkerchiefs, some bedding, and other articles of no great value.

REPRESENTATION OF CANTERBURY.—A large and influential meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Flood was held at the Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst streets, yesterday evening, Mr. E. Hill in the chair. The chairman having read the advertisement under which the meeting was convened, made a few preliminary observations, and then called on Mr. George Thornton to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Edward Flood, Esq., from his long and faithful services in the liberal cause, is highly deserving of a seat in the Government of the country, and hails with pleasure and satisfaction his acceptance of office in the People's Ministry, and those present pledge themselves to use every exertion to secure his re-election." The motion was seconded by Alderman Oatley, put from the chair, and carried unanimously. The second resolution was moved by Mr. B. James, seconded by Mr. S. Baylis, and supported by Messrs. Stubbs and Circuit. It ran thus:—"That a committee should be formed for the purpose of making arrangements to secure the re-election of Mr. Flood against 'all opposition.'" A committee was then appointed, and after the formal proceedings of the meeting were disposed of, the committee sat and made a variety of arrangements with a view to assist in obtaining the desired result. The meeting terminated with the usual complimentary vote to the chairman.

BAULKHAM HILLS, 3rd October.—Our Parramatta correspondent states that a preliminary meeting was held on the 1st instant, at Ireland's public-house, at the Cross-roads on the Baulkham Hills, for the purpose of forming a society, and taking steps towards establishing annual ploughing-matches in the district. The meeting was well attended. Mr. J. Pye was called to the chair. The following resolution were then adopted:—1. "That measures be immediately taken for the carrying out of the above object, and that for the first year it should be confined to ploughmen who are residents of the district. 2. That Mr. John Good, of Parramatta, be appointed treasurer and secretary. 3. That the following gentlemen do form the committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, viz.:—Messrs. John Schofield, Stranger, Joseph Schofield, M'Carty, John Kentwell, J. Anlezark, J. Tarnectt, senior, J. Black, J. Weeks, Spurway, M. W. Pearce, Turnbull, Laycock, W. Tuckwell, D. Howard, Thomas Smith, James Bellamy, Allen, Gough, and John Brown. 4. That the next meeting be held at Mr. Good's, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta, about the middle of December next, at which time the necessary arrangements for prizes, &c., will be made." A collection of upwards of £20 was then made in the room, to meet necessary expenses, and the business of the meeting concluded.

LECTURES AT PADDINGTON.—On Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, and on Tuesday the 4th instant, two lectures on "Palestine" were delivered in the Episcopalian school-house, Paddington, by Mr. Daniels; the chair being occupied by the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Brennan. On both occasions the attendance was good, and very considerable interest was excited by the facts and incidents brought under notice by the lecturer, who was requested to continue the subject in another lecture, to be delivered on the 18th instant, to which Mr. D. yielded a ready assent, and announced that he would then chiefly direct their attention to Samaria and the Samaritans.

PANAMA.

WE have the *Panama Star and Herald* of June 15, from which we quote the following summary of news:—

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS US.—Situated as we are here at a great distance from the seat of the present war, it may be thought by some that we are beyond the range of its influence; but a moment's reflection will show that the prosperity of the Isthmus is in a great measure dependent on the peace of Europe, and that, indirectly, a continental war will make itself felt not only here but in the most remote quarters of the world. In the first place, we shall have a certain paralization of trade and rise in prices, war freights and insurances, increased value in breadstuffs and provisions, restricted speculation, smaller importation, and more limited specie circulation. The French line of steamers about to be established to the West Indies and our Atlantic coast, will probably not be carried into operation; the British line from here to Australia, on the point of being started, will be deferred until a more favourable time, and thus the war will make itself indirectly felt by all here and on the Pacific coast. Of the horror of war it is not our intention to speak—it would be needless to paint the thousand miseries that follow in its train—of the effects of war all ought to reflect because all will more or less be sufferers thereby.

Considerable excitement was created on Sunday afternoon by a Jamaica negro making his escape from the police office, and throwing himself into the sea. The fellow swam out to the end of the reef, and after being in the water for an hour and a half, during which time repeated attempts were made to capture him by some people in a canoe, he was finally taken by a boat and brought on shore. Quite a crowd of people congregated on the walls to witness the scene, and many were the surmises as to whether the police or the sharks would be the first to secure the runaway. Had the latter been on the look-out the police would have stood a small chance of ever regaining their prisoner.

VENEZUELA.—By way of Havana we have news from Caracas to the 8th ultimo. General José Mariá Zamora encountered the revolutionists on the 16th near Santa Barbara; they were about 1500 strong, including 800 cavalry, and two field-pieces. After a short engagement, Zamora routed them with a small loss on his side, the rebels losing 32 killed, 9 wounded, and 457 taken prisoners, besides arms and ammunition. Another Zamora, leader of a revolutionary party, attacked Barinas with twelve men, and was repulsed by General Escobar. General Silva, with 3,500, was in pursuit of Zamora's party. On the 6th ultimo the house of Mr. Bingham, the former British Minister, was entered and searched; arms were found there, and he was sent to prison. Since the fall of Monagas he has not ceased to conspire against the Government. A revolutionary movement is anticipated in Caracas, but the authorities are well prepared to put it down. General Paez is expected from Valencia, having been sent for by the President.

BOGOTA.—The States generally are reported tranquil, except Santander, where the revolution still continues, but it is feared that troubles may arise in the adjacent States during the elections. A law has passed Congress authorising the Executive Power to allow the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien and Panama.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the AUSTRALIAN HOME COMPANION Advertisement Sheet is now issued weekly.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—IRON ROOF, NEW REGISTRY OFFICE.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for construction of the new roof required for the new Registry Office, Sydney. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Iron Roof, New Registry Office," will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, up to twelve o'clock on Tuesday, 11th October. Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 3rd October, 1859.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD. — Attention is invited to the notice from the Department of Public Works, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 6th instant, calling for Tenders for Metal for the Great Southern Road.

SAILORS' HOME.—No eligible tenders for rented premises having been received, the Provisional Committee have extended the time for receiving the same to MONDAY, the 10th October, 3 p.m.
NORTH,
NAPOLEON LEVELL, } Secretaries.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,—
10 tons spunyarn
Manila rope
English cordage
Best navy canvas, assorted numbers, 1 to 6
Canvas tents, double lined, sunproof
Assorted fishing twine
3-ply roping and seaming twine.
SADDLERY:
Australian stockmen's saddles, large size
Ditto ditto bridles, loose ring bits
Ladies' saddles, bridles, riding whips, &c.
Woollen girths, martingales, German silver and plated spurs
Felt saddle cloths, valises, &c., &c.
Sets of ivory balance handle table cutlery.
I. MYERS, 432, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,—A large assortment of best
3-ply seine and herring twine
3 and 4-ply bleached twines
Shop twines, assorted colours
Deep sea and log lines.
I. MYERS, 432, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

ORGAN.—For SALE, a Finger Organ, suitable for a congregation of 300 to 400 persons, or a private residence. For particulars apply to Mr. T. V. BRIDSON, 96, Palmer-street.

HANDSOME BROUGHAM.—For SALE, by private contract, a very handsome new double-seated Brougham, built by G. Hepburn, London, painted yellow, with patent break attached, silver mountings, and elegantly lined and trimmed, at CHARLES MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar. 246, Pitt-street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of business habits and experience, is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION in a merchant's office as BOOK-KEEPER, or otherwise. Address J. W., HERALD Office.

A LADY, accustomed to tuition, is desirous of increasing her number of PUPILS for HARP or PIANO. For terms and address apply to Mr. JOHNSON, 172, Pitt-street.

AN ENGINEER is in WANT of EMPLOYMENT, to work in a shop, as fitter or turner, or to erect machinery, and take charge of the same if required, either by day work or contract. 184, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

A BOY WANTED. Apply to B. MOUNTCASTLE, George-street.

BOYS WANTED, at Mr. WATSON'S, Robin Hood-lane.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR HAND for the George-street house. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, as Carter, Store Work, or Handy Labourer—not afraid of heavy work. W. W., HERALD Office.

EDUCATION.—A competent instructor, willing to give strictly private LESSONS, may hear of a pupil by addressing K. F., HERALD Office.

GARDENER WANTED. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at Messrs. THOMPSON and SYMONDS, George-street.

IMPORTANT.—Wanted, by the undersigned (a passenger by the Blue Jacket), EMPLOYMENT on a sheep and cattle station for a term of years. WILLIAM LANG LEADER, care of Bishop and Cullum, Newcastle.

LAW.—WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as Copying and Engrossing CLERK. Has been ... years in an attorney's office, and is thoroughly acquainted with the usual routine of an attorney's office. Salary required moderate. Address J. B. H., Dr. Wildman's, ... Crown-street, Surry Hills.

LAW.—A General Clerk requires a BERTH. Address A. L., HERALD Office.

LOADING for ORANGE, TURON, LOUISA. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90 and ... Clarence street.

NEW CALEDONIA, or the Islands.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, to form or conduct a business. Good credit and references. Address H. C., HERALD Office.

SHIRT MAKERS WANTED. Apply, with specimens, BUTLER'S manufactory, Market-street.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A competent SALESMAN is open for engagement. Address AUCTIONEER, HERALD Office.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a quick hand or two. Apply immediately to Mrs. MOLONY, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, second door from the ... Sovereign.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, a clever and experienced First Hand DRESSMAKER. None but thoroughly competent persons need apply. Miss FLOWER, Wynyard-square.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, HAND. COUTTS and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO STONEMASONS.—Wanted, a Double STONE CHIMNEY. For particulars enquire of ... ROBINSON, Datchett-street, Balmain.

TO INNKEEPERS, &c.—WANTED, a SITUATION as BARMAID in a respectable hotel. Apply LONGFORD'S, Blue Bell Hotel.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, for Newcastle, a good HAND. Apply to Mr. MERRINGTON, at ... and Merrett's, Pitt-street.

TO WOODMEN.—Wanted, a Load of POLES, ... eight (8) feet long. Apply at the Sir Richard Bourke Inn, Camperdown, for particulars.

WANTED, by an able young Scotchman, a SITUATION as GROOM, or otherwise useful. Can milk or plough; wishes it in, or within a few miles of Sydney. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address J. J., Black Swan Inn, opposite the Haymarket, Sydney.

WANTED, a BOY, who can be well recommended. Apply at 611, George-street South, opposite ... Harp.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply Mrs. ... LOCK, 664, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful, aged ... years. Apply 288, Kent-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a LADY accustomed to business, and who has a knowledge of millinery and dressmaking. C. H. MAY (opposite Post Office), Outfitting, Millinery and Baby Linen Warehouse.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. JACOBS, King-street.

WANTED, a professed Female COOK, for a gentleman's family; personal references required. ... CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as HOUSE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. SANTOS, 42, Erskine...

WANTED, a strong LAD, or YOUNG MAN, to look after a horse, and make himself generally useful. J. GIBBIN'S, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply at the Crown Clothing Hall, near Royal Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a GROOM, and OUTDOOR MAN. Apply to H. B. BRADLEY, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply at TOLAN'S Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, for steamship KIAMA, a CABIN ... Apply to the steward, on board.

WANTED, a FEMALE COOK; also, a young ... as General Servant. Apply at PETTY'S Hotel.

WANTED, a FARM SERVANT for the country. Apply to THOMAS FARRELL, 78, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to wait at ... Apply Mr. GROCOTT, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Apply Pier ... Manly Beach.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply to Dr. RUTTER, corner of Kent and Druitt streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at ... Prince-street, after nine o'clock.

WANTED, a smart, active BOY, as CASHIER, accustomed to the drapery trade preferred, ... but those that can be well recommended need apply. J. W. HANCOCK, opposite the Cathedral.

WANTED, a steady respectable English WOMAN as COOK. Liberal wages to a competent person. References required. Apply 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, one Working Sheep Overseer; ... married or single. Mr. DAVIS, Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED, a strong, active MAN for the store. ... testimonials. JOHN HUGHES, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a WAITER who will make himself generally useful. Apply at the London Tavern, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN COOK for a Luncheon Bar. Apply at the London Tavern, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about fourteen years. Apply at the Cricketers' Arms, 185, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED by the advertiser, a SITUATION as HOUSE or PARLOR MAID. No objection to assist in the management of children. Applications to be made to Mrs. DOLMAN, 234, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BILLIARD MARKER. Apply to the House Steward, Victoria Club, before 10 o'clock.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, a STATION in the Maneroo district, lightly stocked with either sheep or cattle. Address WILLIAM WATERSON, ... Creek, Parramatta.

WANTED, a NURSE to attend to two children. Satisfactory references as to character and experience indispensable. Apply to Mrs. S. A. JOSEPH, 199, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, an English plain COOK and LAUNDRESS, for a small family, and a Man or ... GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr. ROBINSON, opposite Military Barracks, before 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a good HORSESHOER—one that ... Jobbing—to proceed to the country. None but Protestants need apply, at GEORGE HOWITT'S, ... pool-street.

WANTED, to proceed to England by the ... steamer Emeu, which leaves Sydney on the ... October, a NURSE to an Infant three months' old. Apply to Mrs. KEMP, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, Sydney, between the 8th and 14th of October; or by letter to ... GREENWAY, Newcastle. References required.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; one who can wash and iron. 493, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. R. PEEK, Blenheim-terrace, No. 268, ... pool-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG PERSON as Children's Maid. Apply at Mr. BAYLEY'S Office, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at 25, ... street.

WANTED, by a strong, healthy, respectable ... Woman, a SITUATION, as Nursemaid or ... in a small family; can wash and iron well; wages no object, only for a comfortable home. Address H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, on the Race-course, or in its immediate neighbourhood, a first-class HOUSE, containing at least six good rooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' apartments. Apply at once to C. H. ROOKE, ... King-street.

WANTED, for a small family, a smart cleanly GIRL. Apply after 10 a.m. to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King...

WANTED, a Female, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. THOMPSON, 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an OFFICE in George-street, between Margaret and King streets. Address ... HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION in a merchant's office, or in any other capacity ... experienced business habits are essential. Address E. P., Elder's boarding-house, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an active LAD accustomed to the care of a horse. Apply after 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 453, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

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